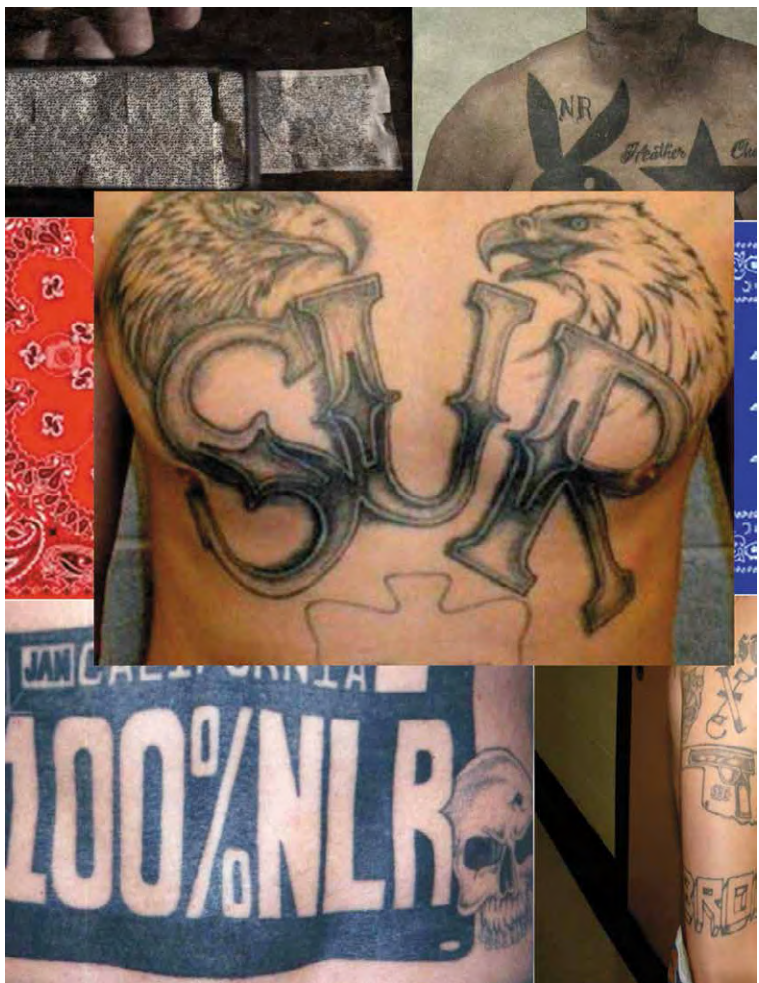




NATIONAL GANG INTELLIGENCE CENTER

2013



The *2013 National Gang Report* (NGR) represents an overview of current gang activities and trends in the United States. Intelligence herein depicts survey data retrieved collectively from the *National Gang Survey* (NGS) of the National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations (NAGIA); the *Gangs and US Border Survey* conducted by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP); open source reports; and anecdotal examples of gang activity as captured by state, local, tribal and federal gang investigators across the nation.

NAGIA's NGS – which served as the primary source of data collection for the NGR – was disseminated to law enforcement officials across the United States. Participation was voluntary. Six hundred thirty one state, local, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies responded. Results indicate that participants this year dropped by 25 percent from participants of the *2010 National Drug Threat Survey* (NDTS). One reason for the decrease in participation stems from the fact that mechanisms for previous data collections were defunded. Another contributing factor lies in the decline in resources due to the fiscal sequestration of the US Government. Restraints on government resources adversely affect every level of law enforcement, largely by creating shortages in manpower and thereby limiting data collection efforts and reporting abilities.

Due to inconclusive reporting and lack of confidence in estimates collected from the NGS, the NGR does not contain numbers or estimates of gang members in the United States. The National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC) recommends contacting individual state and local law

Table of Contents

National Gang Intelligence Center 1

National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations 2

Preface 3

Executive Summary 3

Key Findings 3

Scope and Methodology 6

Definitions 7

Street Gangs 9

Prison Gangs 13

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs 18

Gangs, Drug Trafficking Organizations, and Organized Crime Syndicates 21

Gang Migration 25

Gangs and Financial Crimes 26

Gangs and Technology 28

Gang Members' Employment in Government Institutions 29

Gangs, Weapons, and Explosives 34

Gangs in Educational Facilities 38

Female Roles in Gangs and Female Gangs 41

Gangs, Prostitution, and Human Trafficking 43

Gangs and the US Border 46

Gangs and Extremist Groups 48

Law Enforcement Actions and Resources 50

Outlook 52

Acknowledgments 53

Appendices 68

Endnotes 75

National Gang Intelligence Center



The NGIC was established by Congress in 2005 in order to support law enforcement agencies through timely and accurate information sharing and to provide strategic and tactical analysis to federal, state, and local law enforcement. A multi-agency fusion center, the NGIC integrates its resources to investigate and study the growth, migration, and criminal networks of gangs that pose a significant threat to communities throughout the United States. The NGIC is comprised of representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF); US Bureau of Prisons (BOP); United States Marshals Service (USMS); US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); US Department of Defense (DOD); and CBP.

A key function of the NGIC is to educate the law enforcement community on all matters relevant to gangs. In its mission to educate law enforcement, NGIC analysts use their subject matter expertise to train state, local, and federal gang investigators across the nation. The NGIC further educates law enforcement by integrating its resources to create and disseminate intelligence products that ultimately widen awareness and promote officer safety. Within the last two years, the NGIC has disseminated 185 intelligence products and delivered 85 briefings to state, local, and federal gang investigators across the nation.

One of the NGIC's primary resources is NGIC Online. A web-based information system, NGIC Online supplies state, local, federal, and international law enforcement partners with an array of tools designed to research gang-related intelligence. NGIC Online is available through the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal (LEEP). To access NGIC Online, law enforcement officers first must authenticate their credentials through the LEEP website, www.cjis.gov. Users can then connect directly to NGIC Online and employ its resources to obtain intelligence on a stream of matters relevant to gang populations and activities across the nation. A digital warehouse of data – NGIC Online contains a Gang Encyclopedia; Signs, Symbols, and Tattoos Database; Gang Terms Dictionary; Intelligence Library; and a Gang Training and Events Calendar – all of which are fully searchable and provide users with a vast collection of intelligence products; images; announcements; officer safety alerts; and other materials aimed to promote gang awareness and to assist gang investigations at state, local, and federal levels. NGIC Online also features two communication platforms – a Discussion Board and a Request for Information portal – that allow users to solicit analytical assistance from NGIC and to communicate with NGIC's network of subject matter experts on gang matters. The NGIC encourages NGIC Online users to post announcements, share comments and suggestions, and contribute intelligence. The NGIC Online, since 2012, has received 406,287 hits from state, local, tribal and federal gang investigators nationwide.

For further information, the NGIC may be contacted via email at ngic@leo.gov or by telephone at 1-800-366-9501.



National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations

The National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations (NAGIA) is a cooperative organization formed in 1998. With more than 20,000 members representing 23 state and regional gang investigator associations across the country, the NAGIA integrates the expertise of gang investigators nationwide, and combines multiple resources to combat the threat gangs pose to national security.

The NAGIA works to ensure public safety and to fulfill the national need for a coordinated response to violence, drugs, and other gang-related crimes that adversely impact the quality of life within our communities. A unique alliance of criminal justice professionals, the NAGIA dedicates its efforts to the promotion and coordination of anti-gang strategies and provides leadership in the development and recommendation of programs designed to control gang crime.

As part of its function, the NAGIA consolidates and distributes intelligence; advocates standardized training; provides professional training; establishes uniform gang definitions; advises policymakers; maintains partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement; aids communities with emergent gang problems; assists criminal justice professionals and public figures in identifying gang members, tracking gangs, and battling gang crime worldwide.

The NAGIA does not serve to replace or duplicate services provided by other entities, but rather drives federal, state, and local anti-gang initiatives and provides support to regional gang investigator associations and the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program.

PREFACE

The NGIC prepared the 2013 NGR as an examination of the threat violent gangs pose to communities across the United States. The 2013 NGR is not an extension of the 2009 or the 2011 installments; rather, it is a national overview of gangs in the United States. The 2013 NGR highlights current trends and assesses how some trends diminished over time while others endured and continue to evolve. This report is for compliance to Title XI, Section 1107 of Public Law 109-162, and supports US Department of Justice (DOJ) strategic objectives 2.1 (Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime) and 2.3 (Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs). A compilation of intelligence collected from federal, state, and local law enforcement, tribal authorities, and data retrieved from NAGIA's 2013 NGS, the 2013 NGR also presents information provided by NGIC partner agencies and open source documents reviewed through September 2013.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013 NGR highlights current and emergent trends of violent criminal gangs in the United States. Consistent with the 2011 report, the 2013 installment illustrates that gangs continue to commit violent and surreptitious crimes – both on the street and in prison – that pose a significant threat to public safety in most US jurisdictions across the nation.

A comprehensive overview of gang activity in the United States, the 2013 NGR examines gangs from a national standpoint and explains how they function as sophisticated criminal networks that engage in all levels of crime in order to further their objectives to gain control of the territories they inhabit and generate revenue. As the 2013 NGR demonstrates, gangs expand their reach through migration into communities across the nation; collaboration with other illicit networks like drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and rival gangs; active recruitment of membership; and through the absorption of smaller, less visible neighborhood-based gangs (NBGs), which continue to negatively impact US communities at a greater rate than national-level gangs. Intelligence herein also reviews how gangs perpetuate their criminal enterprises through their ability to adapt to changing social and economic environments; exploit new technology; target law enforcement; evade law enforcement detection; and enroll or employ within educational facilities, law enforcement agencies, government bodies, and through all branches of the US military.

KEY FINDINGS

Gangs continue to proliferate, evolve, and develop criminal tradecrafts. Based on state, local, and federal law enforcement reporting, the NGIC assesses that:

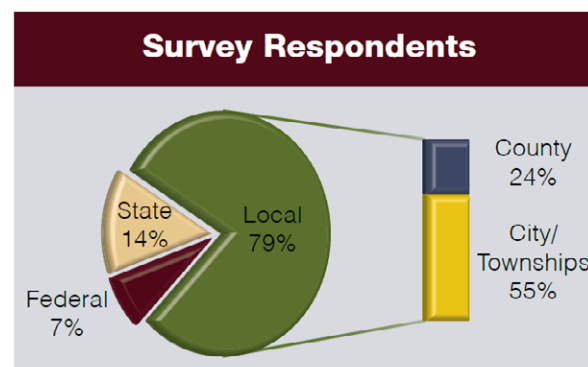
- The US gang composition is approximately 88 percent street gang members, 9.5 percent prison gang members, and 2.5 percent outlaw motorcycle gang (OMG) members. NBGs pose the most violent and significant threat in most communities while prison gangs are viewed as the least problematic in most jurisdictions. OMGs are reported as the greatest threat in approximately 11 percent of jurisdictions, despite comprising only 2.5 percent of the gang composition.

- Gangs continue to commit violent crimes, including assaults, and robberies, and threats and intimidation more so than white collar-type crimes such as identity theft and credit card fraud. Drug trafficking was identified as the most common criminal activity of gangs.
- Gangs rely on street-level drug distribution and trafficking as their primary source of revenue and supplement their income with crimes that pose less risk, such as prostitution, tax fraud, counterfeiting, and extortion. Street gangs utilize legitimate businesses, such as music establishments and cash-intensive companies to conceal and launder illicit proceeds.
- Prison gangs launder criminal proceeds through tax fraud and extortion schemes, and Green Dot card/prepaid card technology. Family members, friends, and compromised correctional staff often facilitate gang activities and recruitment during a gang member's incarceration.
- Street gangs continue to migrate nationwide to increase profit and drug distribution, to establish new territory, and in search of legitimate employment to supplement their illicit income. Street gang migration sometimes occurs due to prison transfers of incarcerated gang leaders whereby leaders order their street subordinates to relocate to communities proximal to the leader's new prison facility. This helps expand the gang into new territories, increase their criminal enterprises, and provide support to their incarcerated leader.
- Gangs establish and maintain mutually beneficial relationships with other gangs and criminal enterprises. National-level gangs and NBGs continue to form relationships with DTOs, such as Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations (MTCOs). These relationships increase profits for gangs through drug distribution, drug transportation, and the commission of violent crimes to enforce drug payment and protect drug transportation corridors from rival usage. National street gangs are recruiting, organizing, and controlling NBGs to increase their membership and eliminate competition. Rival gangs collaborate for mutual profit and to increase numbers for protection on the street or while incarcerated.
- Gang members exploit corrections facilities, military installations, government bodies, and law enforcement agencies to perpetuate their criminal enterprise. Upon employment, gang members and associates exploit their position within law enforcement, government, and judicial agencies, and encourage their relatives and associates to follow suit, in order to gather information on rival gang members, target law enforcement, and disrupt criminal investigations. Gang presence in the US military continues to pose a criminal and security threat to law enforcement and the community as members may gain access to or master advanced weapons systems, develop combat skills and, gain access to sensitive items and material.
- Gang activity continues to expand into prostitution and human trafficking, as these crimes yield steady financial rewards and are perceived to be at low risk from law enforcement detection. The NGIC has identified at least 30 gangs that are involved in prostitution or human trafficking operations.

- Gangs employ technology in order to communicate covertly and conduct criminal operations with minimal risk of detection. Using technology, gangs locate and establish targets; intimidate rivals; facilitate criminal activity; enhance criminal operations; and monitor law enforcement. Gangs employ popular social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube, use Voice-over-Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology, and exploit online gaming systems such as Xbox and Playstation.
- Gang presence in US schools is a formidable obstacle for educators, law enforcement, and other youth-service professionals. Street gangs are linked to crime in elementary, secondary, and high schools, and on select college campuses. Schools provide fertile grounds for recruitment and many public schools are rife with gang activity such as assaults, robberies, threats and intimidation, drug distribution, and weapons offenses. Gang presence on college campuses is a growing concern as more gang members are gravitating toward colleges to escape gang life, join college athletic programs, or to acquire advanced skill sets for their gang.
- All-female gangs are on the rise in many jurisdictions, as well as, female participation and full-fledged memberships within male-dominant gangs are steadily escalating. Female gang members typically support male gang members, serving as mules for drugs, couriers for weapons, and gathering intelligence for the gang, although, many are taking more active roles by serving as soldiers or co-conspirators. Female gang members in some jurisdictions are forming their own gang sets and commit violent crimes comparable to their male counterparts.

Scope and Methodology

The 2013 NGR is NGIC's fourth installment and was derived primarily from the 2013 NGS conducted by NAGIA. The survey was disseminated to US gang investigators at every level across jurisdictions nationwide. Its objective was to collect, analyze, and synthesize gang intelligence relative to the jurisdictions of the gang investigators surveyed. Seventy-nine percent of survey respondents represented local (city, townships) or county-level law enforcement agencies.



The survey was voluntary. Six hundred thirty one agencies responded, which is approximately 25 percent fewer responses than to the 2010 gang survey conducted by the National Drug Intelligence Center. Some respondents were reluctant to estimate gang membership numbers in their jurisdictions and provided only validated gang membership numbers.ⁱ Additionally, several large US cities, including Dallas, Denver, New York, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco did not complete the survey. Ac-

cordingly, the NGIC is less confident in the estimated number of gang members in the United States. However, survey responses on gang type percentages appear consistent with previous reporting and our institutional knowledge, and as such, the NGIC is expressing quantifying numbers as percentages rather than as concrete figures for gang membership. Queries regarding gang membership numbers should be directed to local law enforcement agencies of the particular region sought. Nonetheless, gang membership estimates appear consistent with 2011 estimates.

The CBP also provided supplemental information from Border Protection Sector responses to the Gangs and the US Border survey, which was conducted to collect known and suspected gang cross-border criminal activities.

ⁱ Many local and state law enforcement agencies typically validate suspected gang members based on such criteria as self-identification, tattoos, clothing, and signs consistent with known gang indicia, corroborated source reporting, or validation by another law enforcement agency.

Definitions

Gangs – (US Department of Justice's definition) (1) an association of three or more individuals; (2) whose members collectively identify themselves by adopting a group identity which they use to create an atmosphere of fear or intimidation frequently by employing one or more of the following: a common name, slogan, identifying sign, symbol, tattoo or other physical marking, style or color of clothing, hairstyle, hand sign or graffiti; (3) the association's purpose, in part, is to engage in criminal activity and the association uses violence or intimidation to further its criminal objectives; (4) its members engage in criminal activity, or acts of juvenile delinquency that if committed by an adult would be crimes; (5) with the intent to enhance or preserve the association's power, reputation, or economic resources; (6) the association may also possess some of the following characteristics: (a) the members employ rules for joining and operating within the association; (b) the members meet on a recurring basis; (c) the association provides physical protection of its members from other criminals and gangs; (d) the association seeks to exercise control over a particular location or region, or it may simply defend its perceived interests against rivals; or (e) the association has an identifiable structure. (7) This definition is not intended to include traditional organized crime groups such as La Cosa Nostra, groups that fall within the Department's definition of "international organized crime," drug trafficking organizations or terrorist organizations.

Street Gangs - (neighborhood-based and national street gangs) gangs located throughout the United States, and their memberships vary in number, racial and ethnic composition, and structure. Large national street gangs pose the greatest threat because they smuggle, produce, transport, and distribute large quantities of illicit drugs throughout the country and are extremely violent. Local street gangs in rural, suburban, and urban areas pose a steadily increasing threat transporting and distributing drugs within specific areas. The local street gangs often imitate the larger, more powerful national gangs in order to gain respect from their rivals.

Prison Gangs - criminal organizations that originated within the penal system that have continued to operate within correctional facilities throughout the United States. Prison gangs are also self-perpetuating criminal entities that can continue their operations outside the confines of the penal system. Typically, a prison gang consists of a select group of inmates who have an organized hierarchy and who are governed by an established code of conduct. Prison gangs vary in both organization and composition, from highly structured gangs such as the Aryan Brotherhood (AB) and Nuestra Familia (NF) to gangs with a less formalized structure such as the Mexican Mafia (Eme). Prison gangs generally have fewer members than street gangs and OMGs and are structured along racial or ethnic lines. Nationally, prison gangs pose a threat because of their role in the transportation and distribution of drugs. Prison gangs are also an important link between DTOs, street gangs and OMGs, often brokering the transfer of drugs from DTOs to gangs in many regions. Prison gangs typically are more powerful within state correctional facilities rather than within the federal penal system.

Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs) - OMGs are organizations whose members use their motorcycle clubs as conduits for criminal enterprises. OMGs are highly structured criminal organizations whose members engage in criminal activities such as violent crime, weapons trafficking, and drug trafficking. There are more than 300 active OMGs within the United States, ranging in size from single chapters with five or six members to hundreds of chapters with thousands of members worldwide.

Street Gangs

Street Gang-Related Trends and Crime

Survey respondents indicate gang membership and gang-related crime in the United States continue to increase steadily. Street gangs, including NBGs and national-level gangs, dominate overall membership numbers, comprising approximately 88 percent of US gang members.

Of those surveyed, 53 percent of respondents indicated gang membership in their jurisdiction has increased over the past two years. Approximately 58 percent of respondents indicated gang criminal activity has increased either slightly or significantly in their jurisdictions over the past two years.

NBGs, with no known leadership beyond their communities, are considered the most problematic type of gang, followed by national-level gangs such as the Bloods, Crips, Gangster Disciples, Almighty Latin King and Queen Nation (ALKQN)ⁱⁱ, Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13), and Sureños.ⁱⁱⁱ NBGs are considered a significant threat in most jurisdictions, based on survey responses, due to their propensity to use violence to protect their turf from larger or rival street gangs.

- According to March 2013 US DOJ reporting, members and associates of the Bailey Boys and LRGP^{iv} gangs, NBGs in Buffalo, New York, were charged with three murders; six shootings, including four drive-by shootings, and a robbery that involved a shooting with children present.¹

ⁱⁱ For this report, ALKQN encompasses both the Chicago Mother Line and the New York Blood Line.
ⁱⁱⁱ Sureños is an umbrella name for southern California Hispanic street gangs aligned with the Eme.
^{iv} The LRGP gang is named after Lombard, Rother, Gibson, and Playter Streets in Buffalo, New York.

Gang Membership in the U.S.

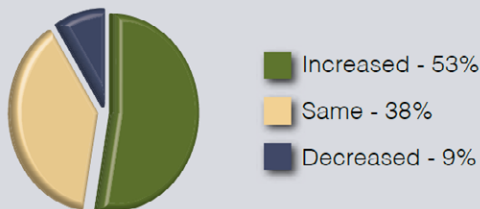


Figure 1: Photo of Graffiti



Source: NAGIA

- January 2013 open source reporting indicates that the murder rate in Chicago, Illinois, surpassed the number of American forces who died in Afghanistan for the corresponding timeframe. The elevated murder rate in Chicago is reportedly attributed to fractionalized gangs battling for turf control and employing retaliatory violence, according to September 2013 open source reporting.^{2, 3}

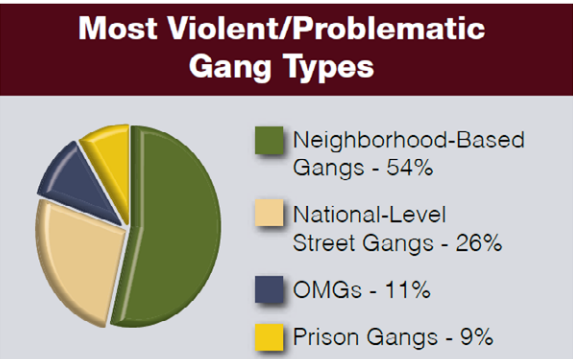
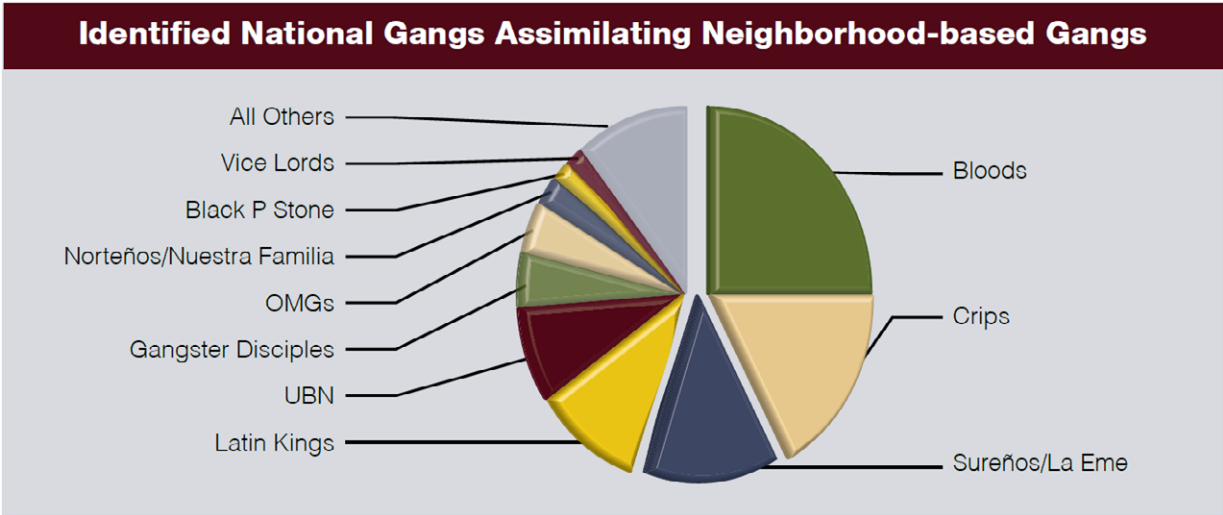


Figure 2: Most Common Gang Crimes

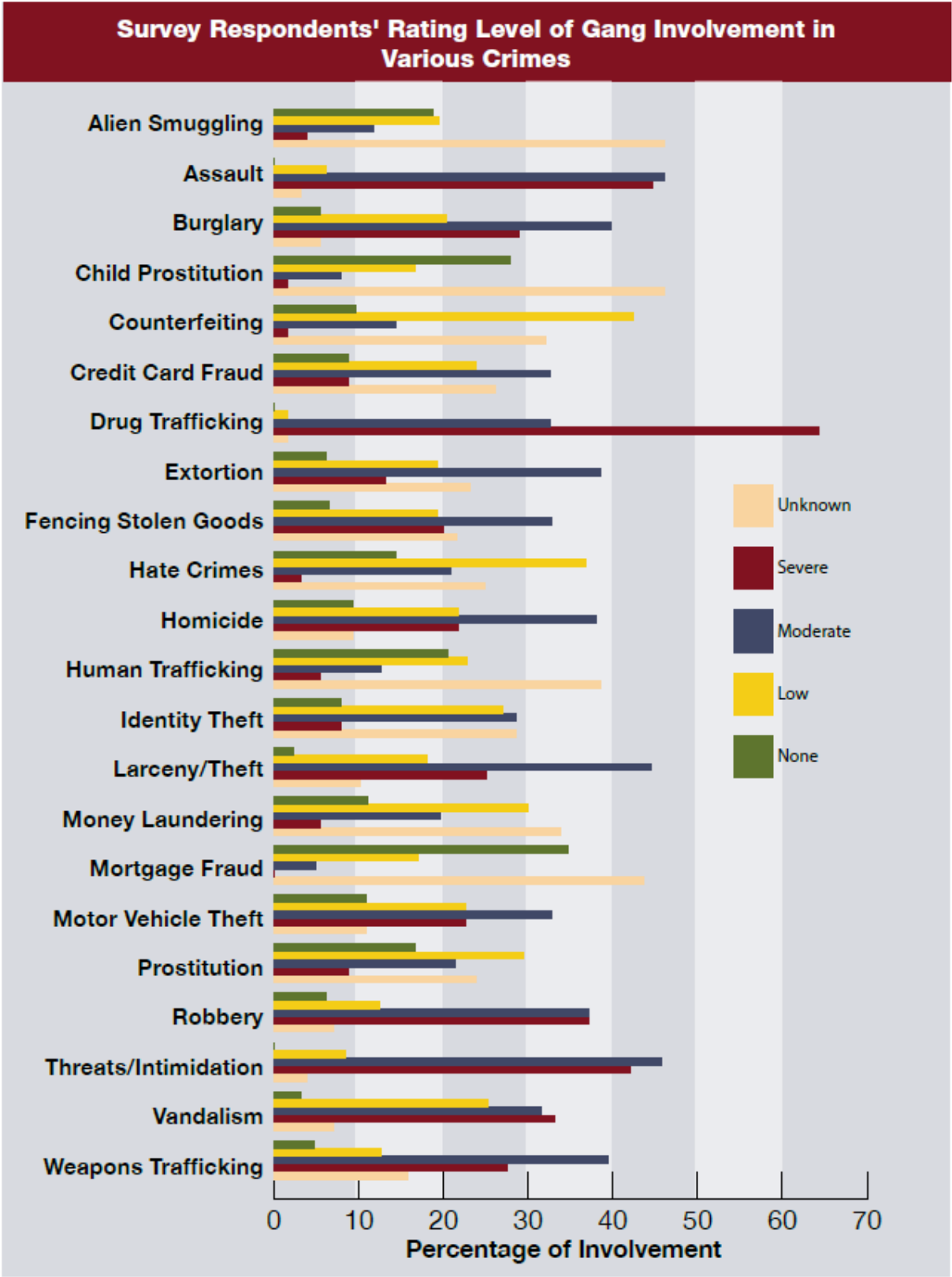


National-level gangs (gangs that exist in multiple jurisdictions) continue to expand across the nation into communities with little or no resistance from other gangs. They continue to recruit members and absorb NBGs where possible.

Approximately 28 percent of survey respondents indicate that national-level gangs have integrated NBGs within their jurisdiction. The Bloods street gang was identified as the most prolific organization, recruiting 25 percent of the total number of NBGs absorbed by national gangs.



Gang crime severity appears to still be more oriented toward violent crimes more so than white collar-type crimes, based on survey respondents. Drug trafficking, threats and intimidation, assaults, and robberies were identified as most prevalent and severe crimes committed by gangs. More than 96 percent of respondents identified gangs within their jurisdiction involvement in drug trafficking as moderate or severe.



Note: See addendum on p.78 for approximate percentages.

Prison Gangs

Prison gangs pose a significant threat to the United States and a unique challenge to law enforcement. Although they are rarely visible to the outside world, their influence is evident in jurisdictions and communities nationwide. Due to their seclusion from the public and their minimal visibility, prison gangs are difficult to target and are thus frequently overlooked as threat actors, which enables them to commit various crimes without detection while covertly impacting every level of law enforcement.

Prison gangs partake in a host of criminal activities within correctional facilities and on the streets. Illicit activity varies from one prison gang to another, and not every prison gang commits every type of crime. However, a prison gang will typically engage in any crime to further its objectives.

Of those surveyed, 25 percent of respondents rank prison gangs as their overall greatest criminal threat, while 17 percent cite prison gangs as the most violent and problematic type of gang in their jurisdictions. Survey reporting further demonstrates that prison gang crimes range from white-collar offenses to acts of extreme violence. (See Text Box 1 for survey responses of identified activities committed by prison gangs in their areas of responsibilities.)

Prison gangs – by proxy of street gangs – contribute significantly to crimes committed on the streets and in prison. On the streets, prison gangs employ street gangs to control neighborhoods on their behalf; in this capacity, street gangs run such illicit activities as drug sales and distribution, taxation of other criminal activities, and taxation of legitimate businesses that operate within their territory.

Text Box 1: Prison Gang Activities Identified by Survey Respondents

- Prison Gangs Activities**
- Drug Trafficking
 - Murder
 - Witness Intimidation
 - Assaults
 - Recruitment
 - Shootings
 - Prostitution
 - Extortion
 - Tax Fraud
 - Burglaries
 - Discipline of Other Gang Members
 - Gambling
 - Taxation of Criminal Proceeds
 - Directing Violent Crime

Figure 3: Nuestra Familia/Norteño Tattoo



Source: NAGIA

Street gang members – at the behest of prison gangs – also commit various crimes while incarcerated. Prison gangs charge incarcerated street gangs members with smuggling contraband into the prison system and directing illegal activity on prison yards. Both on the streets and in prison, street gangs also search for crimes to posture themselves favorably with their incarcerated leaders. Since they operate largely under the command of prison gangs, street gangs - both on the street and in prison – typically forward a percentage of their illicit proceeds to their incarcerated leaders. Thus, it is ultimately through their street subordinates that prison gangs impact crime rates in communities and prison yards across the nation. The survey reporting below illustrates the control prison gangs exert over street gangs.

Over 56 percent of survey respondents indicate that prison gangs control gang activities outside of prison within their jurisdictions through means of visitation, notes and coded communication, defense attorneys, corrupt prison staff, court sessions, contraband, cell phones and institution phones, social media, and direction provided to released inmates by prison gang leaders.

- The Eme influences local street gangs by establishing a code of conduct and requiring street gangs to pay taxes on illegal activities such as drug sales. The Eme orders its subordinates, Sureños, to partake in tax collection, assaults, and murders. Any street subordinate that violates Eme rules faces persecution while incarcerated.
- NF controls and directs drug sales, money laundering and robberies in the community. “Shot callers”^v from the NF’s subordinate organization, Norteños, also directs illegal activity from behind prison walls.

Criminal activity within prisons is facilitated through clandestine communication that enables prison gangs to conduct illicit business, control street level activity, and perpetuate the influx

^v A shot caller is a gang member within a leadership position who orders other members to perform various acts, including criminal acts.

Text Box 2: List of Most Significant Prison Gangs Operating in Survey Respondents’ Jurisdictions.

Prison-Based Gangs
2-5
211 Crew
Arizona Aryan Brotherhood
Aryan Brotherhood (AB)
Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ABT)
Aryan Circle (AC)
Barrio Azteca (BA)
Black Guerilla Family (BGF)
Border Brothers
Dead Man Incorporated (DMI)
Dirty White Boys (DWB)
G-25
G-27
Good Fellas
Hermanos Pistoleros Latinos (HPL)
415 KUMI
Mexican Mafia (Eme)
Mexikanemi (Emi)
Murder Inc.
Nazi Low Riders (NLR)
Ñetas
Northern Ryders
Northern Structure (NS/Nuestra Raza)
Ohio Aryan Brotherhood (OAB)
Partido Revolucionario Mexicanos (PRM)
Peckerwoods
Prison Brotherhood of Bikers
Public Enemy Number One (PENI)
Soldiers of Aryan Culture (SAC)
Tango Blast
Texas Chicano Brotherhood (TCB)
Texas Syndicate (TS)
Universal Aryan Brotherhood (UA)
Warrior Society (WS)

of contraband that promulgates the use of violence and corruption. One commonly used communication method is for prison gang leaders to pass messages or agendas to gang members about to be released from prison so they can enforce these orders on the streets.

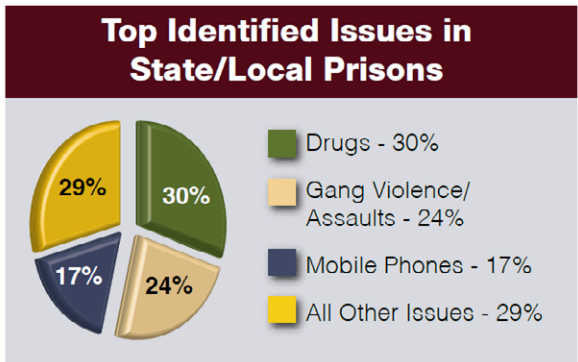
The spread of crime from one region to another is facilitated at times by the migration of street gang members at the behest of prison gangs; for example, family and friends often follow prison gang members who are transferred to new facilities. By means of recruitment – inside and outside of prison – incarcerated gang members and their migrating counterparts are able to expand their influence to new facilities and to communities adjacent to those facilities.

According to survey respondents, 63 percent indicated gangs have migrated into their jurisdictions over the past two years.

Prison gangs and street gangs function in an interdependent capacity whereby the former puppeteers the latter. As part of their parent/subordinate arrangement, incarcerated gang members with lengthy sentences rely heavily on income provided by their street partners; inversely members with lighter sentences revert to a street role upon release and essentially “pay it forward” by financially supporting their incarcerated counterparts. Street gangs benefit from their servile relationship with prison gangs primarily by securing protection in prison, as prison gangs protect their incarcerated street gang benefactors. Also, street gangs use their association with prison gangs to venture into different profitable endeavors. For example, street gang members will often use the name and reputation of one of their incarcerated leaders to forge new relationships, extend their criminal networks, and expand their street and prison operations. In many ways, street gangs are largely the product of prison gang influence. Accordingly, prison gangs lie at the helm of the considerable threat street gangs pose to the nation.

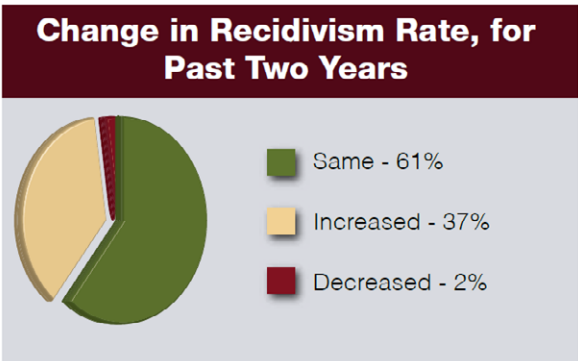
- Approximately 157 Eme members – 99 percent of which are incarcerated and secured in Security Housing Units – puppeteer more than 100,000 Sureño gang members on the streets and in prison yards across the country. Sureños financially sustain the Eme by serving as foot soldiers, and in exchange for their servitude, Sureños receive protection in prison and use their Eme connection to gain credibility on the streets.

Figure 4: Cell phones confiscated from incarcerated prisoners.



Once released, many prison gang members return to the street gangs from which they hail. These gang members continue to participate in gang-related crimes while assuming more active leadership roles.

More than 51 percent of survey respondents report a high recidivism rate within their jurisdictions, and for the past two years, 37 percent of survey respondents estimate the recidivism rate has increased in their jurisdiction.



Characteristics of Prison Gangs

Prison gangs, like street gangs, typically unite under the banner of a single name and identify with common signs, symbols, and tattoos. The names of most prison gangs are synonymous with their symbols and are thereby readily identifiable to their membership, enemies, and law enforcement.⁴ Like their street counterparts, prison gangs generally possess the following characteristics: “members employ rules for joining and operating within the association; members meet on a recurring basis; the association provides physical protection of its members from other criminals and gangs; the association seeks to exercise control over a particular region or it may simply defend its perceived interests against rivals; the association has an identifiable structure.”⁵

Prison gangs’ objectives are simply to generate as much money, secure as much power, and control as much territory as possible. Territorial control extends to prison yards and street communities and to the gang members who occupy those areas.

While traditional or lead prison gangs pose the greatest national threat, independent prison gangs (IPGs) are also a menace, most often at the regional level.

While many IPGs operate exclusively in specific facilities, some have expanded and are represented in both state and federal facilities. Dead Man Incorporated (DMI), for example, originated in the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (MDPSCS), and advanced into the federal system.

Figure 5: Eme Tattoo



Figure 6: Shanks confiscated from incarcerated prisoners

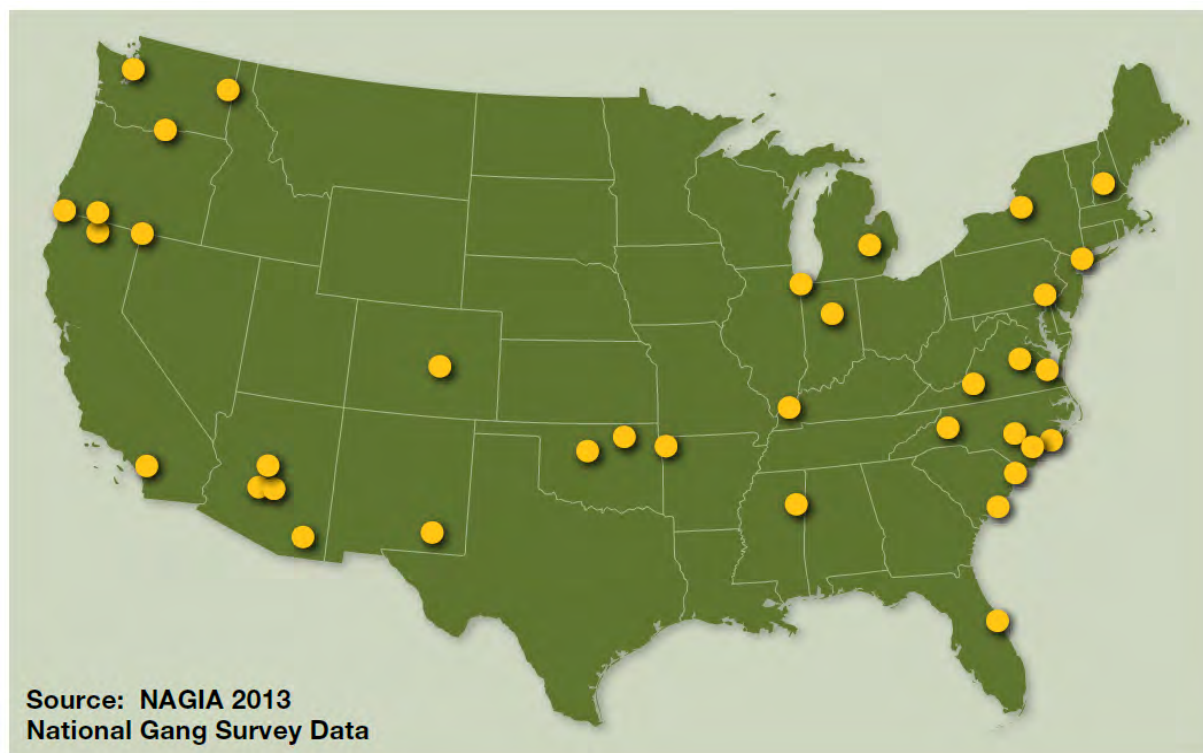


Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs

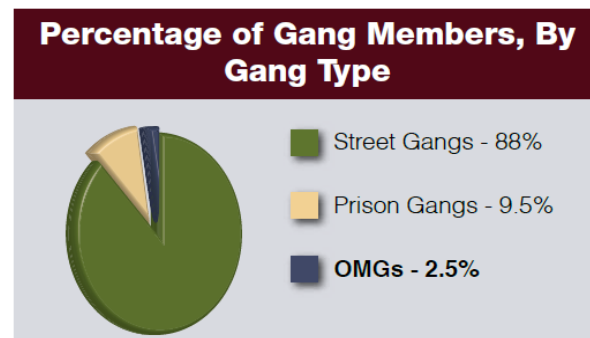
Historically, when compared to street or prison gangs, OMGs were perceived an overall lower threat to public safety within US communities, primarily due to lower OMG membership numbers. OMGs represent approximately 2.5 percent of gang members in the United States based on survey reporting. In regions of the United States where OMGs are attempting to expand into rival territory, the threat posed by OMGs increases. Law enforcement officials in the US Southwest, Mid-Atlantic, and Northwest regions indicate that OMGs present a significant threat.

However, when asked to identify the top ten worst or most problematic gangs in their respective jurisdictions, survey respondents identified OMGs first over street and prison gangs higher than their membership numbers would indicate.

Figure 7: Survey Responses Identifying OMGs as a Significant Threat



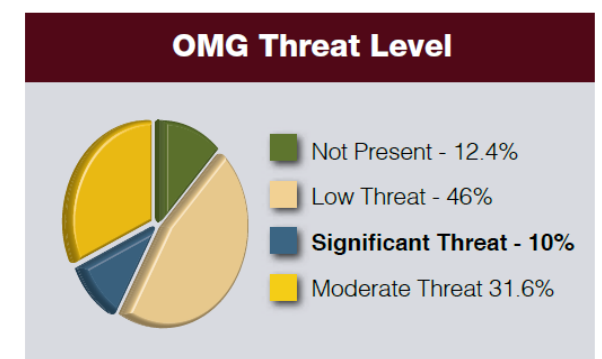
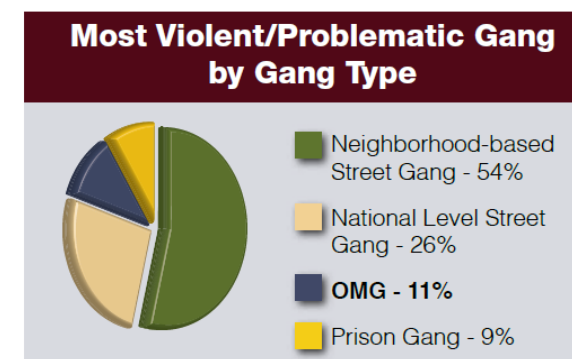
Despite survey reporting indicating that OMGs comprise an estimated 2.5 percent of all gang members, 14 percent of survey respondents identify OMGs first amongst their most problematic gangs within their respective jurisdiction.^{6, 7}



These indications are reasonably consistent with respondents' indications that OMGs are a significant threat in their jurisdiction.

Approximately 11 percent of survey respondents indicate that OMGs are the most violent gang type in their jurisdiction.⁸ Additionally, more than 10 percent of survey respondents consider OMGs as a significant threat within their jurisdiction.⁹

The slight percentage increase indicates that OMGs are more problematic than their modest numbers suggest. This is likely due to their solid organizational structure, criminal sophistication, and their tendency to employ violence to protect their interests.



- In June 2012, 20 Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (HAMC) members and associates were indicted as a result of a cooperative federal, state, and local task force investigation into the Hells Angels Rock Hill, South Carolina chapter. Additionally, 19 of these OMG members and associates were convicted of drug dealing; money laundering; firearms trafficking; use of firearms in relation to crimes of violence and drug dealing; attempted armed robbery; arson; and other offenses. More than 100 weapons were seized, which included machine guns, silencers, assault-style rifles, semiautomatic pistols, and revolvers.^{10, 11}

Figure 8: Trial photo of weapons and drugs seized.



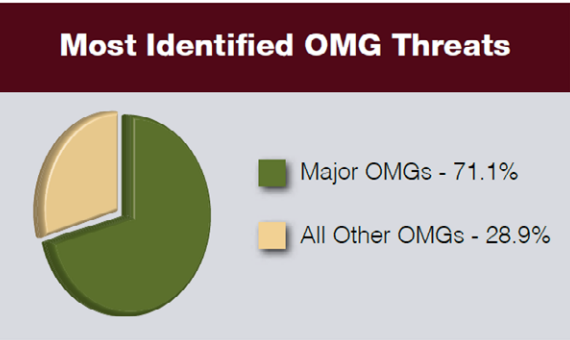
Figure 9: Photo of OMG Back Patches



In December 2012, seven members of the Wheels of Soul (WOS) MC were convicted in federal court of racketeering conspiracy and related charges, including murder, attempted murder, and conspiracy to commit murder, and tampering with evidence. Additionally, in April 2013, the final indicted members of the WOS were sentenced for their roles in a racketeering conspiracy, according to open source reporting.¹²

Within the subset of street gangs, locally-based gangs are identified as a greater threat than national-level gangs. In contrast, within the subset of OMGs, national-level gangs are identified as the most significant threat.

Survey reporting cited the HAMC, Pagans, Bandidos, Outlaws, and Iron Horsemen as the most significant OMG threat.¹³



Gangs, Drug Trafficking Organizations, and Organized Crime Syndicates

Gangs and Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations

Street and prison gangs, as well as OMGs and associates, develop and foster relationships with transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) in Mexico and Central America. Although the nature of each relationship varies by region, most are opportunistic arrangements. Gangs and TCO alliances are most often a product of geographic convenience, profit-making opportunity, and business efficiency.

Of those surveyed, 23 percent of law enforcement officials report that gangs in their jurisdictions align with MTCOs. Among 81 percent of such alliances, a symbiotic relationship exists. MTCOs control gangs in 15 percent of these alliances.

Intelligence indicates that street gangs in the United States most commonly collaborate with Los Zetas and the Sinaloa Cartel.¹⁴

Gangs cooperate with MTCOs primarily in drug smuggling activities, as drugs provide the primary source of revenue for US-based gangs while MTCOs control most of the cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana trafficked from Mexico into the United States. Accordingly, most US-based gangs are involved in the street-level distribution of drugs, as well as in the wholesale, transportation and, in some cases, manufacturing of drugs. While largely based in Mexico, MTCOs rely on US-based gangs to distribute drugs to US communities, which allows MTCOs to amass enormous profits without putting their operations at risk.

- MTCOs partner with more than 100,000 documented street gang members in Chicago to advance their criminal activities.¹⁵ According to March 2013 open source reporting, the increased violence in Chicago is attributable to MTCOs competing for control over Chicago's drug market by supplying rival gangs, which are subsequently competing over street level drug sales and territory. Battles for control over marijuana, cocaine, and heroin distribution amongst Los Zetas and Sinaloa Cartels and their violent street gang counterparts have escalated in recent years.¹⁶



- According to 2013 law enforcement reports, the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington – due to its close proximity to Canada – experiences a constant flow of drug trafficking throughout the reservation. TCOs transport cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine north and south through the region with the assistance of Hispanic gangs and OMGs such as the Bandidos.¹⁷

Major Mexican TCOs and their Links with US-based Gangs

 Mexican TCOs	 US-Based Gangs
Los Zetas	ABT ALKQN Bandidos MC Bloods Crips Eme Emi HPL La Raza XIV Latin Kings Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) Norteños Sureños TS
Gulf Cartel	ALKQN Bloods Chicano Brothers Crips Emi HPL MS-13 PRM Raza Unida TCB TS

Sinaloa Cartel	ALKQN Brown Pride Border Brothers East Side Bloods East Side Locos East Side Torrance Eme Hollywood Maryvale Gangster Crips Midvale Park Blood Gang MS-13 Sureños Tango Blast United Blood Nation (UBN) Varrio Locos 13 Vista Home Boys
La Familia Michoacán	ALKQN Crips Eme Los Cholos Murder Inc MS-13 North Side Bros Sureños Tango Blast
Arellano-Felix Cartel	ALKQN Border Brothers Corona Varrio Locos Eme Floencia 13 Logan Heights Gang Snakeheads Sureños
Juarez Cartel (VCF Organization)	ALKQN BA HPL

The above table provides a snapshot view – not an exhaustive representation - of partnerships currently in place between US-based gangs and MTCOs. Partnerships listed herein represent intelligence obtained from NGIC sources and data retrieved from survey responses.

Gangs and Organized Crime Syndicates

Some OMGs and street gangs collaborate with African, Asian, Caribbean, Eurasian, Italian, and Russian crime syndicates. As with their partnerships with MTCOs, US-based gangs team with organized crime groups in the commission of such street crimes as extortion, enforcement, debt collection, and money laundering.

- In November 2012, three individuals with ties to the Demon Knights MC, a Hells Angels support club^{vi}, the Westies street gang, and the Gambino Organized Crime Family were indicted on extortion charges for threatening a man in Queens, New York, after he failed to repay a \$50,000 loan.¹⁸

Based on survey responses, partnerships between gangs and organized crime syndicates occur across multiple jurisdictions: 67 jurisdictions claim gangs align with Caribbean, Dominican, Haitian, and Jamaican organized crime groups; 44 jurisdictions claim gangs align with Asian organized crime groups; and 22 jurisdictions claim gangs align with Russian organized crime groups.

^{vi} Puppet or support clubs are motorcycle clubs that have formed an alliance with a larger more prominent OMG such as the Hells Angels or Bandidos MCs. The puppet club will take orders from the larger OMG on anything from criminal activities to providing security for various motorcycle club events.

Gang Migration

Survey results and NGIC analysis indicate that street gangs migrate largely to attain dominance in the drug trade and in search of legitimate employment to supplement their illicit revenue. When street gangs migrate, they often wander into territories already claimed by indigenous gangs, which creates “turf wars” or conflict that ultimately increases violence in that area.

According to law enforcement reports from multiple jurisdictions, migratory street gangs with national connections partake in recruiting, organizing, and assuming control of local street gangs. By absorbing local gangs, national gangs increase their membership numbers and eliminate competition in illicit operations such as drug trafficking.

Gangs and Collaboration

Intelligence set forth by law enforcement denotes an increase in collaboration between rival gangs for the purposes of mutual profit.

Accordingly, 49 percent of survey respondents indicate the formation of alliances between rival gangs in their jurisdictions; 77 percent claim that the purpose for these new alliances is mutual profit.

Gangs and Financial Crimes

Gangs continue to diversify their criminal activities. Survey results reveal gang involvement in financial crimes to include: credit card fraud, insurance fraud, mortgage fraud, tax fraud, counterfeiting, fencing stolen goods, identity theft, and money laundering. Law enforcement officials in multiple jurisdictions nationwide report that gangs direct recruitment efforts toward members who possess skills and knowledge necessary to carry out financial crimes.

Survey respondents report gang involvement in credit card fraud (124 jurisdictions), mortgage fraud (48 jurisdictions), counterfeiting (163 jurisdictions), fencing (240 jurisdictions), identity theft (187 jurisdictions), and money laundering (184 jurisdictions).

Survey respondents in 35 jurisdictions and 18 states, including Arizona, California, Florida, Michigan, New York, Texas, and Virginia report that gangs commit counterfeiting, bank fraud, check fraud, identity theft, fencing, and money laundering to generate a low-risk source of income.

- According to survey reporting, gangs in Tacoma, Washington, finance their criminal operations through organized retail theft, credit card fraud, check fraud, identity theft, and forgery.
- According to 2012 open source reporting, more than 600 fraudulent tax returns worth approximately \$2.5 million were filed for Blood gang members and other individuals in Columbia, South Carolina, in 2011.^{19, 20}
- In December 2012, members of the Baby Insane Crips stole social security numbers and other personal identifying information, falsified tax returns, and funneled the refunds through family members. The money was used to purchase guns, cars, and electronics.²¹ Similarly, gang members in Miami, Florida, attached fraudulent income tax returns on to gift cards to spend the cash quickly.²²

Lucrative and difficult to detect, financial crimes pair a high-profit reward with a low-risk benefit that appeals to gangs. Therefore, financial crime opportunities often encourage the collaboration of gangs and other criminal enterprises for mutual profit.

Counterfeiting provides an attractive low-risk income source for many gangs on the street and in prison. Gangs can generate large profits by producing or selling counterfeit goods like currency, designer clothing, purses, music, movies, cigarettes, and medication. Such counterfeit activities can earn gang members as much money as drug trafficking without the violence and danger associated with drug trafficking. Gang members involved in counterfeiting also face minimal risk of detection or prosecution, since many law enforcement agencies consider counterfeiting cases to be a low priority.

- Multiple law enforcement agencies claim that members of at least 24 gangs including the Bloods, Crips, Florencia 13, Latin Kings, MS-13, 18th Street, Sureños, Vice Lords, and OMGs in nine states have distributed or sold counterfeit goods like designer clothes, shoes, purses, jewelry, cosmetics, DVDs, electronics, medicine, cigarettes, credit cards, and checks.²³

Gangs use legitimate businesses as “front companies” to hide illicit proceeds generated from criminal activities such as drug trafficking and prostitution. Common businesses used include beauty salons, auto repair shops, medical offices, and music shops. NGIC intelligence suggests that in these ventures, some gangs use reloadable prepaid debit cards to secure cash advances or to wire illicit proceeds, particularly inside prison.

Financial crime is also profitable for gangs inside correctional facilities. Prison gangs commit financial crimes such as counterfeiting, credit card fraud, tax fraud, and money laundering. Limited knowledge about prison gangs’ involvement in financial crimes and the protected status of legal mail often hinders correctional authorities from detecting, deterring, or disrupting the activity.

NGIC analysis suggests gangs are engaging in more sophisticated criminal operations. For example, the Felony Lane Gang (FLG), which is an organized burglary and identity theft ring, is active in at least 23 states. The FLG travels to commit smash-and-grab type burglaries of motor vehicles to steal driver licenses, social security cards, credit cards, and checkbooks from unattended cars and then uses the stolen property to make fraudulent banking transactions.

- Police in Naperville, Illinois, suspect the FLG is responsible for more than 60 smash-and-grab burglaries since August 2010. The gang primarily targets women who leave purses in their vehicles at locations such as fitness centers, parks, and daycare centers.²⁴

Types of Counterfeit/ Pirated Goods Produced or Sold by Gangs

Cell phones, Smartphones
Cigarettes
Credit Cards
Checks/Traveler’s checks
Coupons
Currency
Designer clothing, shoes, purses
Designer sunglasses
Dog food
Identification
Makeup, perfume
Music CDs, Movie DVDs
Prescription medication
Tickets
Toys
Vehicle Parts

Source: FBI and multiple law enforcement reporting

Gangs and Technology

NGIC findings suggest gangs embrace new and advanced technology in order to communicate discreetly, locate and establish targets, intimidate rivals, facilitate criminal activity, enhance criminal operations, and to monitor law enforcement. This is accomplished by gangs exploiting popular social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube.

Approximately 54 percent of survey respondents report gangs in their jurisdiction use the Internet to recruit, intimidate, or cyber bully; and commit such cyber crimes as identity theft, computer hacking, and phishing. Recruitment and intimidation ranked as the most common online gang activities, representing 58 percent and 44 percent of all criminal activities, respectively.

Gang members routinely utilize social networking sites to enhance their criminal operations by showcasing illegal exploits; monitoring law enforcement and rivals; and exposing informants. The Internet is also a tool gangs use to facilitate criminal activity such as drug trafficking, extortion, identity theft, money laundering, and prostitution. Social media provides gangs with a platform to recruit new members, intimidate rivals, and promulgate their gang life to a larger audience.

Voxer Application

Voxer is a social networking application that works like a walkie-talkie through a push-to-talk function, allowing users to listen to messages in real time or later. Available on the iOS and Android platforms to download and use for free on 3G or wireless networks, it additionally supports group chat, and lets users send text, photos, and broadcast their location. Source: Voxer Application Digital Business Consultancy; available at <http://digitalbusinessconsultancy.com>

- Survey results indicate gangs in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, use social networking sites to post videos of initiations and assaults, as well as photos of their drugs, guns, associates, and conspirators.

NGIC analysis shows gang members and drug traffickers exploit such technologies as VoIP, PlayStation and Xbox, Global Positioning System (GPS) units, and devices that disguise telephone numbers; all of which allow gang members to communicate discreetly and conduct crimes with little possibility of law enforcement interference.

Gang members also employ technology to monitor, target, and conduct counter-surveillance of law enforcement. Utilizing such tools as the Internet, smartphones, and GPS devices, gang members can identify, locate, and disrupt law enforcement operations.

Gang Members' Employment in Government Institutions

Military

Gang employment in law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, judiciary or courts, and the US military threatens national security and thwarts law enforcement efforts to combat gang crimes.

Survey reporting indicates law enforcement officials in 59 jurisdictions claimed that known or suspected gang members have applied for positions or gained employment within the ranks of the military, law enforcement, corrections, and judiciary/courts. Of those incidents, the US military was identified most with 43 percent; followed by corrections at 35 percent; law enforcement 15 percent; and judiciary/courts at 7 percent.

NGIC intelligence and multiple law enforcement reports indicate nearly every major street gang, some prison gangs, and various OMGs have representation on domestic and international US military installations. Gangs identified with military-trained members include: the Bloods, Crips, Folk Nation, Gangster Disciples, Latin Kings, MS-13, Sureños, AB, Bandidos, HAMC, Outlaws, Pagans, and Vagos MCs. By means of transfers and deployment, military-affiliated gang members extend their operations and thereby potentially undermine security at military installations; some OMG support clubs, for example, utilize active duty personnel to expand OMG presence to other regions.

- As of June 2013, the NGIC identified at least 60 gangs whose members or associates have been either enlisted or have attempted to gain employment in the military or various government agencies. Of these gangs, 54 had members who served in the military or who were otherwise affiliated with the military.
- 2013 survey results show 16 law enforcement agencies reported that, in areas within or adjacent to their jurisdictions, a gang presence exists on military installations.
- Law enforcement officials in 38 jurisdictions report that the Black P Stones, Bloods, Crips, Gangster Disciples, DMI, Latin Kings, Sureños, and OMG groups such as the Bandidos, HAMC, Pagans, Untamed Rebels, Vagos, Warlocks, and Wolf Pack MCs are encouraging members without criminal records to enlist in the military to obtain weapons expertise, combat training, or access to sensitive information.

Gang members in the military engage in a host of criminal activities both on and off military installations. Gang members in the military, like their civilian counterparts, commit crimes, to include: drug trafficking, assaults, threats, intimidation, weapons trafficking, robberies, thefts, burglaries, fencing stolen goods, vandalism, and homicides.

- According to February 2013 open source reporting, a Fort Carson soldier who was also a Sin City Disciples MC member, was convicted in the shooting death of a man outside of the Sin City Disciples’ clubhouse in Colorado Springs.²⁵

The Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO) - the Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) - have identified military personnel with gang membership or affiliation in every branch of the US Armed Forces; however, their presence does not appear to be widespread or organized. The CID, AFOSI, and NCIS report that less than 1 percent of felony investigations conducted in fiscal year 2011 involved gang members and their associates. Despite the low rate of gang-related activity observed by the MCIOs on DOD installations, the threat of gang members joining the military to gain combat-related skills to enable their criminal conduct is too serious to discount. Countering this potential threat requires consistent training, surveillance, and information sharing. The MCIOs encourage federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to report information concerning military personnel in their communities who have suspected gang affiliations. DOD Instruction 1325.06 designates extremist group or gang participation as prohibited activities for US Armed Forces personnel and provides commanders the authority to take administrative and disciplinary actions for that participation. In short, commanders are not required to wait until a crime occurs; they can take action based solely on evidence of active participation in a gang.

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 1325.06, Handling Dissident and Protest Activities among Members of the Armed Forces, was updated February 22, 2012, in an effort to eliminate and discourage membership in gangs. It describes prohibited activities and now includes specific language about criminal gangs, which is in bold font below. It states military personnel must not actively advocate supremacist, extremist, or criminal gang doctrine, ideology. Military personnel must reject active participation in criminal gangs and in other organizations that advocate supremacist, extremist, or criminal gang doctrine, ideology, or causes. Active participation in such gangs or organizations is prohibited. Active participation includes, but is not limited to, fundraising; demonstrating or rallying; recruiting, training, organizing, or leading members; distributing material (including posting online); knowingly wearing gang colors or clothing; having tattoos or body markings associated with such gangs or organizations; or otherwise engaging in activities in furtherance of the objective of such gangs or organizations that are detrimental to good order, discipline, or mission accomplishment or are incompatible with military service. US DOD; available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/ins1.html>.

Gang information can be reported to the MCIOs through the these methods.

- AFOSI: Email - hqafosi.watch@ogn.af.mil
- CID: Email - Army.CID.Crime.Tips@mail.mil
- NCIS: 1-877-579-3648 or go to <http://www.ncis.navy.mil/ContactUs/Pages/ReportaCrime.aspx> to access the NCIS Report Crime page, navigate to the text, web, or Smartphone app icons, and select a method for submitting a tip.

Law Enforcement, Corrections, Judiciary, and Courts

Street gangs, prison gangs, and OMGs all have members and associates who have either gained or attempted to gain employment with law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, and judiciary/courts across the country. Gang members and associates, who successfully gained employment in one of the aforementioned branches, typically seek to acquire training, and access to weapons and sensitive information in order to impede gang investigations. The most common form of access occurs through non-sworn civilian positions in law enforcement. Correctional facilities are particularly vulnerable to infiltration, as corrections officers are highly susceptible targets for prison gang members who solicit assistance in the commission of crimes.

- According to April 2013 open source reporting, 13 female correctional officers in Maryland were indicted on federal racketeering charges for aiding in the criminal operations of the BGF prison gang members who were incarcerated in a Baltimore County jail. At least one officer reportedly assisted gang leaders by smuggling cell phones, alcohol, prescription pills, and other contraband into the facility. Two other officers were tattooed with the name of a BGF leader and four others were impregnated by one gang member.²⁶
- In August 2012, open source reporting indicated a federal court employee in Los Angeles County, California, was charged for providing defendants, who were members of the Armenian Power gang, with confidential court files that contained sealed indictments.²⁷

*Table 1: Gangs with Members or Associates Who Have Been Employed with Military, Law Enforcement, Corrections, or Judiciary Agencies or Attempted Such Employment**

Gang Name	Type of Gang	Type of Agency
18th Street Gang	Street	Military
Aces and Eight MC	OMG	Law Enforcement
Armenian Power	Street	Judiciary
Aryan Brotherhood	Street	Corrections, Military
Asian Boyz	Street	Military
Asian Crips	Street	Military
Avenues Gang	Street	Law Enforcement, Military
Bandidos	OMG	Military
Barrio Azteca	Street	Military
Black Disciples	Street	Military
Black Guerilla Family	Prison	Military, Corrections
Bloods	Street	Corrections, Law Enforcement, Military
Brotherhood MC	OMG	Military
Crips	Street	Military

Gang Name	Type of Gang	Type of Agency
Devil’s Disciples	OMG	Military
Diablos MC	OMG	Law Enforcement
East Side Longos	Street	Military
Florencia 13	Street	Military
Fresno Bulldogs	Street	Military
Gangster Disciples	Street	Law Enforcement, Military
Georgia Boys (Folk Nation)	Street	Military
Haitian Mob	Street	Military
Hells Angels	OMG	Law Enforcement, Military
Iron Horsemen	OMG	Military
Korean Dragon Family	Street	Military
Latin Kings	Street	Law Enforcement, Military
Legion of Doom MC	OMG	Military
Life is War	Street	Military
Los Zetas	Street	Military
Maniac Latin Disciples	Street	Military
Mexican Mafia (Eme)	Prison	Corrections**
Mexican Posse 13	Street	Military
Military Misfits	OMG	Military
Molochs MC	OMG	Military
Mongols	OMG	Military
MS-13	Street	Military
Nazi Low Riders	Street	Corrections
Norteños	Street	Military
Northern Structure	Prison	Corrections**
Outlaws MC	OMG	Military
Pagans MC	OMG	Military
Peckerwoods	Street	Military
Paso Robles	Street	Corrections
Red Devils MC	OMG	Military
Simon City Royals	Street	Military
Sin City Disciples MC	OMG	Military

Gang Name	Type of Gang	Type of Agency
Sons of Hell MC	OMG	Military
Sons of Samoa	Street	Military
Southside Locos	Street	Military
Sureños	Street	Military
Tango Blast	Street	Military
Texas Syndicate	Prison	Military
Tiny Rascal Gangsters	Street	Military
United Blood Nation	Street	Military
Vagos	OMG	Corrections, Military
Vatos Locos	Street	Military
Vice Lords	Street	Law Enforcement, Military
Wah Ching Gang	Street	Military
Warlocks	OMG	Military

**This table represents employment or attempted employment by gang members within government institutions. The type of employment is not explored. As such, employment can range from janitorial to administrative/clerical to sworn officer status.*

***Represents instances in which a suspected gang associate (or spouse) was employed by the agencies.*

Gangs, Weapons, and Explosives

Weapons

Gang members are in possession of, and have easy access to, firearms of various make, model, type, and caliber. These firearms include handguns, rifles, both semi and fully automatic, shotguns, and in some instances, machine guns. Gang members use these weapons in violent encounters with rival gang members, law enforcement officers, and innocent victims. Law enforcement officials in multiple jurisdictions report that gang members in their regions have also been in possession of law enforcement only and military weaponry such as assault rifles, grenades, and body armor.

Of those surveyed 30 percent of law enforcement officials report the majority of gang-related crime in their jurisdiction is committed with firearms. Law enforcement officials in 65 jurisdictions nationwide report gang-related offenses committed with firearms account for at least 95 percent of crime in their areas.

Approximately 40 percent (234) of law enforcement officials surveyed claim that gangs in their jurisdiction partake in weapons trafficking. Officials in at least 69 jurisdictions - including those in Arizona, California, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia - indicated that gang involvement in weapons trafficking is severe.

According to ATF 2011 and 2012 firearms trace data, law enforcement officials submitted approximately 8,220 trace analysis requests from firearms recovered in the possession of known or suspected gang members. The majority of firearms recovered and submitted for analysis were handguns, followed by rifles, shotguns, and in a few instances, machine guns. Recovered weapons from gang members were linked to various criminal activities such as armed



The Top Nine US Cities with Gang-Related Firearm Recoveries for 2011 to 2012

- Atlanta, GA
- Chicago, IL
- Las Vegas, NV
- Los Angeles, CA
- Minneapolis, MN
- Omaha, NE
- Phoenix, AZ
- Richmond, CA
- Toledo, OH

Source: ATF Firearm Recovery & Submission Data.
Note: Cities listed in alphabetical order, not ranked by volume, as cities regularly change ranking due to different reporting procedures by recovering agencies.

robberies, armed carjacking, assaults, attempted homicide, armed drug trafficking, felons in possession of firearms, interstate firearms trafficking, and homicide. During this same time period, trace data indicates that Bloods/UBN, Crips, Gangster Disciples, Vice Lords, Sureños, and the Latin Kings were found more often in possession of the firearm.

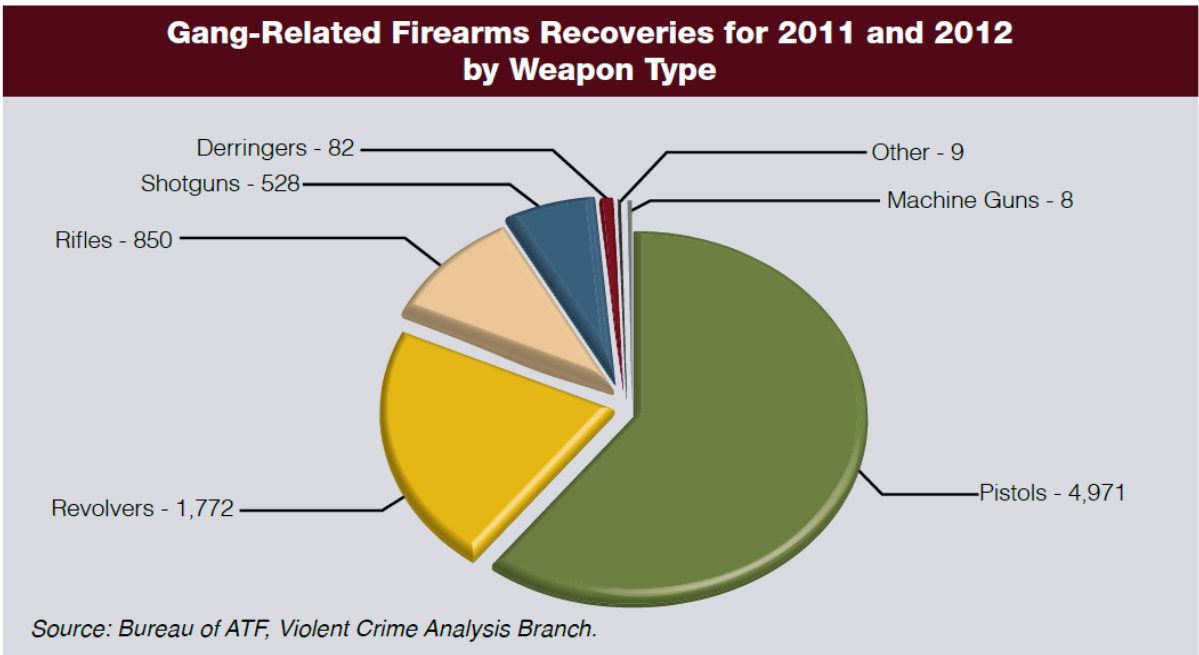


Table 2: Number of Firearms Reportedly Recovered in the Possession of Gang Members by Weapon Type

Weapons Reported Recovered by Type	Calendar Year 2011	Calendar Year 2012	Total
Handguns (Pistols, Revolvers, and Derringers)	3,532	3,293	6,825
Rifles	435	415	850
Shotguns	286	242	528
Machine guns	2	6	8
Other (Combination Gun, Destructive Device, Other, Unknown Type)	4	5	9
Total Gang-related Weapons Recovered	4,259	3,961	8,220

Source: Bureau of ATF, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Gang-Related Firearms Recoveries for 2011 and 2012 by Weapon Type:
Pistols: 4971, Revolvers: 1772, Rifles: 850, Shotguns: 528, Derringers: 82, Other: 9, Machine Guns: 8

By reports of NGIC and multiple law enforcement accounts, some gang members specifically target law enforcement officials and military personnel and facilities for high-powered assault rifles and submachine guns, ammunition, body armor, and explosives. Gang members armed with high-powered weapons and military gear continue to pose a serious threat to the communities and law enforcement, as they may be more likely to initiate or engage in potentially deadly confrontations with police, according to NGIC analysis.

Respondents in 61 jurisdictions reported gangs in their region acquire weapons by theft from law enforcement officers, and respondents in 32 jurisdictions reported that gangs in their region obtain weapons from military personnel or facilities.

Table 3: Number of Firearms Recovered by Gang – Top 10 Listed

Gang	2011	2012	Total
Bloods ^{vii}	577	543	1,120
Crips	456	415	871
Gangster Disciples	342	430	772
Vice Lords Nation	259	252	511
Sureños	218	205	423
Latin Kings	169	107	276
Norteños	93	115	208
Black P Stone Nation	90	113	203
Black Disciples	37	42	79
NGI ^{viii}	385	280	665
Total (minus NGIs)	2,241	2,222	4,463

Source: Bureau of ATF, Violent Crime Analysis Branch

Explosives

In accordance with multiple law enforcement reports, several gang members have been found in possession of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), destructive devices, or components of these devices.^{ix} The threat of IEDs and other explosives posed by street gangs, however, remains minimal in the United States, but appears to be higher in Mexico, and in Central and South America, according to open source reporting.²⁸

^{vii} It should be noted, for simplicity of this report, all gangs identifying with the Bloods were compiled into one organization; thus, Bloods gangs will include original West Coast Bloods, Pirus, Swans, Bishops, Brims, and any street or prison gang that originated with the UBN organization or its off-shoots.

^{viii} The acronym NGI refers to No Gang Information provided, or that the gang was unidentifiable by the recovering law enforcement agency during the trace process.

^{ix} For purposes of this report, destructive devices include, but are not limited to, pipe bombs, explosive components, grenades, inert grenades, and stolen military munitions.

NGIC analysis indicates that these incidents could ultimately encourage US-based cliques, gangs, and criminal and extremist groups to acquire or manufacture IEDs.

Law enforcement officials in eight jurisdictions, including those in Arizona, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Washington report at least one incident in which gang members or associates were found in possession of destructive devices.

Figure 10: Examples of Destructive Devices



Law enforcement intelligence reveals gang members in some jurisdictions acquire and illegally manufacture explosive devices, as well as trade and barter explosives for goods and services. In several instances, gang members have been found in possession of military explosive hardware and ammunition, according to law enforcement reporting.

- According to the DOJ, US Attorney’s Office, Eastern District of Missouri, in July 2012, a member of the WOS MC was convicted on federal racketeering charges for conspiring to commit arson with another WOS member and for manufacturing several pipe bombs for

use against rival motorcycle clubs.²⁹

Gangs in Educational Facilities

Gangs maintain a significant presence in educational facilities at every level – elementary, middle school/junior high, high school, and college campuses – throughout the United States. Accordingly, underage gang members pose serious issues for educators, law enforcement, and youth-service professionals, as street gang members carry criminal behavior into the schools they attend.



Gangs in Public Schools

Public schools – at the elementary, junior high and high school levels – provide fertile ground for gang recruitment

- According to a 2010 study conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 45 percent of high school students assert that gangs are present in their schools while 35 percent of middle-school students report gangs presence in their schools.³⁰

Due to gang prevalence in educational facilities, many communities find criminal operations conducted by gangs occur either on school yards or immediately proximal to school grounds.³¹ Accordingly, law enforcement reports and academic studies suggest a strong correlation exists between gang presence and crime levels in schools.³² Drugs and weapons offenses are the most common crimes gangs commit on school properties. Some research suggests that the likelihood of violence more than doubles in educational facilities that have a gang presence.³³

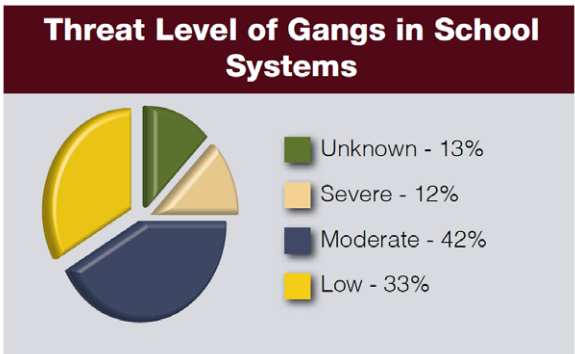
Approximately 80 percent of survey respondents indicate gangs are present in the public school systems within their jurisdictions, with 54 percent reporting that gangs in their school system pose a moderate or serious threat.

While gangs most commonly recruit from junior high schools – grades seven and eight specifically – some gangs direct recruitment efforts toward elementary schools.

- According to survey reporting, law enforcement in 14 jurisdictions report that gangs are recruiting children in the third grade. Officials in Anderson, Indiana, and Chesterfield, Virginia, report that gangs are recruiting children in the second grade. Officials in Gulfport,

Mississippi; Paterson, New Jersey; and Seattle, Washington, all report that gangs are recruiting first grade children.

- According to March 2013 open source reporting, some public grade schools in New York City are rampant with gangs, weapons, prostitution, and violence. Gangs are reportedly so prevalent at a junior high school in Queens, New York, that female students often feel compelled to engage in sex acts with gang members to gain acceptance or gang membership privileges. In one instance in New York, a firearm was confiscated from a second grade student at an elementary school.³⁴



Gangs on College Campuses

Gang presence on college campuses increases both crime and academic failure rates and thereby presents a significant concern for educators, students, and law enforcement officials.³⁵ Open source and law enforcement reports indicate gang members gravitate toward colleges to escape gang life, to join athletic programs, or to acquire skill sets for their gang.³⁶ Some investigators believe that gang members may disguise themselves as college students so they can run criminal operations on campus with minimal detection. Such gangs as the Bloods, Crips, Gangster Disciples, MS-13, 18th Street, Vice Lords, and the Skinheads have been reported on a number of college campuses and reportedly commit crimes to include: drug distribution, assaults, weapons offenses, and robberies.^{37 x}

- A 2012 survey conducted by the Austin Peay State University in Tennessee found that suspected gang members were responsible for 10 percent of campus crime. Nearly two-thirds of respondents reported that approximately 10 percent of students on campus were active gang members.³⁸ The same study suggests that leaders of organized gangs recruit from colleges and send their members to institutions of higher education to learn skills conducive to the commission of complex crimes – like mortgage fraud, cyber crime, and identity theft – in furtherance of gang objectives.³⁹

Criminal activity and violence on or near college campuses occur in conjunction with gang assimilation on campus, which creates a concern for public safety officials, educators, and administrative authorities. Accordingly, multiple law enforcement reports and open source accounts indicate that gangs are responsible for numerous assaults, shootings, robberies, carjackings, drug crimes, and weapons offenses on college campuses in California, Maine, Maryland, and Texas.

- Open source documents show that in June 2013, three suspected members of the Sotel 13 gang in West Los Angeles were arrested in connection with the shooting death of rival gang members near Santa Monica College. One of the victims was reported to have at-

x Some of this reporting originated from students at the campus and was not verified by authorities.

tended the college.⁴⁰

- March 2013 open source reports further indicate that a gang-related shooting occurred near the campus of Kilgore College in Texas, which was the continuation of a fight that occurred on campus earlier that day.⁴¹

Gang members who join sports teams in school to escape gang life often retreat back to the gangster lifestyle once they reach college.

- A 2011 DOJ study conducted by researchers at Arizona State University cited that nearly 20 percent of the 87 police chiefs surveyed claimed to know an athlete who retained gang membership while in college. Researchers further found a strong link between gangs and sports due to the fact that universities do not typically conduct background checks on the

athletic recruits; the tie between gangs and sports could also exist because gangs often recruit college athletes as a result of their visibility and prestige.⁴²

Female Roles in Gangs and Female Gangs

Female Roles in Gangs

Female gang members typically supported male gang members by serving as couriers or mules for drugs, weapons, and other contraband; gathering intelligence for the gang; providing alibis for gang members or serving as lookouts; providing transportation, lodging and sex for gang members; and facilitating communication between incarcerated gang members. Today, females play an integral role in gangs.

According to survey reporting, law enforcement officials in 111 jurisdictions nationwide (27 percent) report a presence of female gang members in their jurisdiction. Law enforcement in at least nine states, including Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Virginia, and Washington report that female gang members in their jurisdiction either hold the same status as male members or have formed their own sets.

Females are increasingly taking more active roles in gangs to include: serving as soldiers and co-conspirators, assisting with drug transactions, acting as decoys, initiating fights, providing stash houses for drugs and fugitive members, acquiring weapons and weapons permits, recruiting other females for membership and prostitution, working as prostitutes, and acting as leaders while their significant other is incarcerated. Some investigators estimate at least 10 percent of gang members nationally are females, with some recruited as young as age eight into the gang.⁴³

- 2013 NGIC reports indicate that female FLG members are acting as co-conspirators in smash-and-grab burglaries and identity theft operations in at least 23 states. Female FLG members may drive the car to the location where vehicle burglaries are committed, for personal identifying information, and then use the stolen identity to withdraw money from the victim's accounts and to conduct other fraudulent banking transactions.
- Open source documents reveal that in November 2012, a female gang member in Los Angeles was charged with attempted murder, murder, and vandalism for her role in the



fatal shooting of a church deacon when he and others tried to stop her from vandalizing the church.⁴⁴

Female Gangs

Law enforcement officials in Alabama, California, and New York claim that female gang members in their jurisdictions are forming their own sets and committing violent crimes comparable to those committed by male counterparts. According to open source reporting, female gangs and crews are on the rise throughout New York City housing projects in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and sections of Manhattan, including Harlem.⁴⁵

- In December 2012, federal authorities arrested 40 members of the Bronx Trinitarios gang, which included the leader of the all-female faction called “Bad Barbies,” and charged them with nine murders and 24 attempted murders, according to open source reporting. The female leader of the gang, who was charged in connection with the shooting death of a rival gang member in 2005, is one of at least 100 women who run the Bronx Trinitarios.⁴⁶

Gangs consistently take advantage of the perceived ability of females to attract less suspicion while in the commission of illegal activities. In many instances, for example, wives, daughters, girlfriends, or sisters of incarcerated gang members assume leadership positions when a gang leader is incarcerated. This is due, in part, because the incarcerated male leader appoints the female to oversee the gang during his absence.

- According to 2012 US Attorney’s Office reporting, the daughter of an Eme member assumed control of a Sureño gang faction in south Los Angeles under the direction of her father while he was incarcerated in Pelican Bay State Prison.⁴⁷

Gangs, Prostitution, and Human Trafficking

Prostitution and the sexual exploitation of juveniles provide a major source of income for many gangs. NGIC and multiple law enforcement agency reports indicate that some gangs exploit females and juveniles through prostitution and human trafficking. Some prison, street and OMGs, which historically profit mostly from drug distribution, appear to be diversifying their income through crimes like prostitution and human trafficking. The NGIC has identified at least 25 gangs whose members are involved in prostitution or human trafficking operations.

At least 244 NGIC law enforcement partners reported that gangs in their jurisdiction are involved in prostitution or juvenile prostitution, 88 of which reported that the problem was moderate or severe. Respondents in 51 jurisdictions reported that gangs in their region are involved in human trafficking.

Prostitution

Gang members often operate as pimps, luring or forcing at-risk, runaway, or medically-impaired females into prostitution and controlling them through violence, psychological abuse, or drugs and alcohol. Additionally, gang members in several jurisdictions target juveniles as young as age 12 for prostitution. The female victims are sold for sex for as little as \$50 to upwards of several thousands of dollars.

- An ABT member in San Antonio was arrested for luring a 16-year-old boy into prostitution allegedly as part of a gang initiation; according to July 2013 open source reporting.⁴⁸

Victims are often recruited for prostitution at detention centers, public housing units, shopping malls, schools, sporting events, and through telephone chat lines and social networking sites. Gang members and pimps use the Internet to recruit, advertise, and exploit their victims.^{xi} Some authorities suggest that gangs are involved in Internet prostitution because of the

^{xi} For years, gang members used Internet websites to advertise the sale of their victims. However, recently several Internet sites including Craigslist have eliminated their erotic services personal advertisement sections.

Human Trafficking vs. Alien Smuggling

Human trafficking is defined under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act statutes: Title 18, USC, §1584, §1589-1594. Human Trafficking: a person compelled to provide labor or services, including sex, by force or threat of force, or by fraud or coercion. Sex Trafficking: a commercial sex act that was induced through force, fraud, or coercion, or a commercial sex act involving a person under the age of 18. Sex trafficking requires evidence of affecting interstate commerce. Alien Smuggling: the intentional transportation of undocumented individuals over an international border. Source: FBI

potentially lucrative profits to be gained in addition to the convenience of cyberspace and its anonymity, which often makes online prostitution difficult for authorities to detect. The ease of Internet advertising and the use of smartphones have also afforded gangs a larger clientele and recruitment base.

- Young girls in San Antonio are being lured into prostitution by gang members who stalk them on social media websites such as Facebook and Instagram, according to September 2012 open source reporting. Gang members can reportedly earn hundreds of thousands of dollars for each girl, some of whom are as young as 12 years old.⁴⁹
- In September 2012, the leader of the Underground Gangster Crips street gang was sentenced to 40 years in prison for operating a juvenile prostitution and sex trafficking enterprise in Fairfax County, Virginia. The victims, which included at least eight juvenile girls ages 16 to 17, were recruited at area high schools and on social networking sites such as Facebook and MySpace.⁵⁰

Gangs Involved in Prostitution & Human Trafficking

- AB • Bandidos MC • BA
- BGD • Bloods • Brown Pride
- Crips • Da Mob • DMI • Florencia 13
- Folk Nation • Gangster Disciples • HAMC
- Houstone • Latin Kings • MS-13 • Mexican Mafia
- Norteños • Omens MC • Sons of Silence MC
- South Side Locos • Starz Up • Sureños
- TB • TS • Vice Lords • 18th Street

*The above list contains only documented reporting over the last several years of gang involvement in prostitution and human trafficking.

As observed with traditional pimps, gangs involved in prostitution employ control techniques to include: the use of drugs, violence, sexual assault, branding, and manipulation of victims to commit other crimes in furtherance of the gang. Gang members provide security, transport victims to dates, and schedule appointments. They also exploit victims for free sex. Juvenile victims, some of whom are female gang members or associates, may be forced to advertise for the business, solicit customers, schedule appointments, and collect money for the gang.

- In September 2012, an MS-13 gang leader in Montgomery County, Maryland, was charged with operating a juvenile prostitution ring comprised of young girls. Members of the Pinos Locos Salvatrucha clique provided young runaways – some younger than 13 – with alcohol and drugs to make them more willing to engage in sex acts for money. Co-conspirators and fellow MS-13 members were permitted to have sex with the girls free of charge.⁵¹

Human & Sex Trafficking

Street gangs and OMGs have expanded their criminal scope into human trafficking due to the potential for high, renewable profits and the low risk of detection. Gangs recruit victims through false promises of wealth and affection, yet compel the services of their victims through means of force. Victims forced into human trafficking are reluctant to report their circumstances to law enforcement for a variety of reasons including immigration status, financial instability, fear, and intimidation.

- According to August 2012 FBI reporting, eight members of the Rolling 60's Crips, including four women, were indicted on charges related to the sex trafficking of seven teenage girls who were recruited and groomed to work as prostitutes across southern California. According to the indictment, the gang members used physical force, threats of force, fraud, and coercion to compel the victims to engage in commercial sex acts.⁵²

New Study Reveals Gang Nexus to Sex Trafficking Cases

A 2013 study conducted by Portland State University found that 49 percent of sex trafficking cases in Portland have a gang nexus, whereby victims have been exploited by gang members, are affiliated or members of the gang themselves, or are heavily influenced by gangs. Source: Portland State University; Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Portland Metro Area; 5 August 2013

Gangs and the US Border

The Southwest Border

Gangs, especially national-level Hispanic gangs, such as MS-13, the Eme, Sureños, and TB, continue to pose a significant threat to the Southwest border region.^{xii}

Gangs in the region exploit opportunities along the nearly 2,000 miles of contiguous US-Mexico territory to engage in a multitude of crimes, including drug-related crimes, weapons trafficking, alien smuggling, human trafficking, prostitution, extortion, robbery, auto theft, assault, homicide, racketeering, and money laundering. Of these offenses, drug-related crimes – such as production, smuggling, trafficking, and distribution – are the most widely reported criminal acts committed by gangs of all types. Alien smuggling is the second most prevalent crime that gangs commit in the region, based on CBP reporting.

- In September 2013, a known member of the Okie Town gang in Arizona was arrested, along with an accomplice, for attempting to smuggle two Mexican nationals into the United States. One of the Mexican nationals had prior drug convictions.⁵³

Immigration violations also present a significant challenge to law enforcement in the region. In many cases, gang members who commit criminal activity in the region are not US citizens nor lawful permanent residents. Once deported, gang members attempt to reenter the United States illegally in order to rejoin the gang and engage in criminal activity.

- CBP survey respondents indicate in some southwest border sectors, the percentage of non-US citizen gang members was as high as 80 percent.⁵⁴
- Over the past year, law enforcement interdicted more than 175 previously deported gang members attempting to reenter the United States through either California or Texas, according to CBP data.⁵⁵
- An August 2013 news article reported that Dilbert Coreas of West Palm Beach, Florida, faces up to 20 years in prison after pleading guilty to illegal reentry after deportation. Coreas, a purported MS-13 gang member, was deported for prior crimes and was recently observed back in the United States by Palm Beach County Sheriff's detectives, based on photos posted online.⁵⁶

^{xii} The US Southwest border region is comprised of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

The Northern Border

The gang population of the US northern border region is more diverse than that of the southwest border, based on CBP survey data. Approximately 77 percent of sectors in the region experience a significant threat from multiple gang types, including street and prison gangs, and OMGs. The northern border region also cites the prominence of several lesser known, racially or geographically based gangs. For example, multiple sectors in the region reported a significant presence of Somali gangs, such as the True Somali Blood and Somali Hot Boyz; Caribbean gangs, including the Zoe Pound Gang and the Jamaican Posse; or Asian gangs, specifically the Asian Boyz.⁵⁷

OMGs remain the most significant threat in the region and are consistently listed as the most prominent gang type. Based on CBP survey data, approximately 85 percent of sectors in the region list at least one OMG as prominent in their AOR, most frequently citing the HAMC, Bandidos, or Outlaws OMGs. Some sectors also report a significant threat from puppet clubs. Often these puppet clubs have an established presence in or connection with Canada, enabling them to easily commit cross-border crimes. These connections also encourage members to attempt to cross the border to attend events, often transporting drugs and weapons with them. Despite the international nature of many of the OMGs and other gangs in the region, there are very few reports of previously deported gang members attempting to re-enter the United States through the northern border.⁵⁸

- According to law enforcement reporting, the Bacchus OMG is a HAMC puppet club in Canada that uses regional ties to traffic marijuana, cocaine, and prescription drugs between Canada and the northeastern United States.⁵⁹

Gangs and Extremist Groups



Source: NAGIA

Gang members often associate and collaborate with domestic extremist groups. At times, they adopt the ideology and tactics of those groups, according to law enforcement and FBI reporting. Gangs offer a desirable pool of potential recruits for extremist or separatist groups, and conversely, in some instances, an extremist group serves as a recruiting pool for gangs. In many jurisdictions, gangs and extremist groups have a symbiotic relationship and work together to mutually profit from criminal activities.

Law enforcement officials in 60 jurisdictions (18 percent) report that gangs in their jurisdiction either associate or cooperate with an extremist group, according to survey reporting. Law enforcement officials in 30 jurisdictions (9 percent) report that gangs and extremist groups in their regions work together to mutually profit from criminal activities.

Some black separatist extremist (BSE) groups such as the New Black Panther Party (NBPP) and the Nation of Islam (NOI), have members who are current or former gang members who maintain connectivity to their gang upon joining the BSE group. Gangs and BSE groups may collaborate or form alliances for the purpose of acquiring weapons and drugs. Many gang members join BSEs such as the NOI and the NBPP while in prison to secure protection from other inmates, and maintain those ties upon their release.

- In February 2013, NOI Minister Louis Farrakhan suggested that Chicago gang members could serve a better purpose by training to become soldiers to help protect NOI property and assets, according to open source reporting.^{60 xiii}

Some gangs associate and collaborate with white supremacist extremist groups. Cooperation between the two groups may be motivated by financial gain or promotion of the Caucasian race.

^{xiii} In 2005, the NOI called for Bloods and Crips in Los Angeles, California to unite under the NOI against the US government.

Sovereign Citizen Extremist Ideology

Sovereign ideology is based on a particular view of American history and literal interpretation of fundamental documents of Western civilization - such as the Bible; Magna Carta; Declaration of Independence; US Constitution; and Bill of Rights - that leads adherents to reject their US citizenship. "Sovereign" or "free" men and women claim to exist outside the realm of local, state, and federal authority. Sovereigns establish common law courts, and independent tribes, states, and nations. They manufacture sovereign licenses, badges, certificates, and other credentials. They create fraudulent documents and misuse official government forms. They refuse to pay taxes and legitimate debts and target enemies through liens, frivolous lawsuits, and on occasion, violence. They are involved in criminal activity such as firearms and explosives violations, redemption schemes, and identity fraud.

Source: FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin; "Sovereign Citizens - A Growing Domestic Threat to Law Enforcement;" September 2011; available at: www.fbi.gov.

Sovereign citizen ideology appears to be growing in the prison system and represents a possible emerging form of anti-government prison radicalization. Several incarcerated, validated gang members utilize sovereign citizen tactics in attempts to be released from prison. Additionally, some incarcerated gang members have attempted to misuse the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)^{xiv} based on the sovereign citizen belief that the UCC has replaced civil and criminal law statutes.

^{xiv} Per the US Small Business Administration, the UCC is a comprehensive set of laws governing commercial transactions between US states and territories. These transactions include borrowing money, leases, contracts, and the sale of goods. UCC is not a federal law, but a product of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute. Both of these organizations are private entities that recommend the adopting of UCC by state governments. State legislatures may either adopt UCC verbatim or may modify it to meet the state's needs. Once a state's legislature adopts and enacts UCC, it becomes a state law and is codified in the state's statutes. All 50 states and territories have enacted some version of UCC.

Law Enforcement Actions and Resources

Gang investigative and intelligence units and gang task forces have long been vital components in targeting gangs and have played a substantial role in mitigating gang activity in a number of US communities. Law enforcement agencies continue to work together to combat gang violence, but budgetary constraints have affected such efforts over the past two years.

- Of those surveyed, 58 percent of respondents indicate that their respective agencies have employees dedicated exclusively to the investigation of gang crimes. Additionally, 46 percent report that they are a part of a gang task force with other law enforcement agencies. However, participation in gang task forces dropped 7 percent over the past two years. Most survey respondents indicate that limited budgetary or personnel resources are the reasons for withdrawal from the gang task force. Additionally, 25 percent of survey respondents stated that their budget for gang investigations has decreased over the past three years.
- Collaboration and coordination between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies is crucial as agencies face budgetary challenges. The FBI has employed a strategy to combat violent gangs on a national level since 1993 and currently operate 163 FBI Violent Gang Safe Streets Task Forces (VGSSTFs) in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Response to the Prison Gang Threat

For more than two decades, gang suppression activities have removed violent and influential gang leaders from communities and have co-located them within state and federal correctional facilities where many have continued to direct or influence the gang's criminal operations. They establish associations with other criminal enterprises to exploit potential profit opportunities; strategically plan to expand their sphere of influence and control; establish evolving communication networks and utilize them to facilitate their crimes. It can be anticipated that the next decade will witness the continuation of these activities as well as increased criminal sophistication of gang leadership and gang operating procedures that will negatively impact communities.

Joint Intelligence Sharing Initiative

The NGIC promotes multi-agency collaboration efforts to disrupt prison gang activity by participating in such information-sharing initiatives as the Joint Intelligence Sharing Initiative (JISI). JISI is a cooperative effort between the FBI and BOP to develop and share intelligence that aids in the identification of criminal elements for prosecution. BOP Intelligence Officers are embedded with a number of FBI VGSSTFs and the NGIC. The NGIC reaches a wide audience by disseminating JISI information via e-mail list serve and by posting it to NGIC Online. Upon dissemination, JISI information is used by federal, state, and local partners to disrupt prison gang criminal activity both in correctional facilities and on the street. In April 2013, the FBI coordinated with JISI teams in Seattle and Houston to arrest 12 individuals in an operation targeting members of various gangs, including the Bloods, TB, and Emi, whose drugs were supplied by MTCO cells operating in the United States.

Outlook

Gangs will continue to vie for control of the territories they inhabit and will thereby continue to perpetrate violence and criminal activities in prisons and communities throughout the nation. As part of their fight to dominate the streets and prison yards of the nation – gangs will likely boost recruitment efforts to increase their membership numbers; forge new alliances to bolster their criminal operations; and strengthen the tactics they use to corner illicit markets – all in furtherance of their prime objectives to control as much territory and generate as much revenue as possible.

Gang investigators will likely see an evolution in partnerships with other criminal enterprises as they venture further into non-traditional crimes like human trafficking and prostitution. The low-risk nature and lucrative reward of these crimes create a powerful combination that ultimately compliments gang objectives and thus guarantees that gangs will continue to seek involvement in these criminal operations. In a similar vein, traditional border crimes like drugs and weapons trafficking – though higher risk – are also high-profit crimes – and because drugs provide the number one source of income for gangs – gangs will push forth with their part in border crimes. Accordingly, gangs will preserve their ties to MTCOs, as there is flexibility in these relationships; and perhaps more importantly, MTCOs run the drug trade that gangs rely on for their livelihood.

Prison gangs pose a significant threat to the United States and a unique challenge to law enforcement due to their extreme control over street gangs and their ability to remain hidden in their criminal operations. The nexus between street and prison gangs lies at the core of the prison gang threat because prison gangs could not function without their street counterparts. Many street gangs commit crimes at the behest of prison gangs – which ultimately means that – through their allegiance to prison gangs – street gangs spread prison gang crimes onto the streets and into communities nationwide. By proxy of street gangs, prison gangs thus pose a greater threat to the nation than is often perceived by the law enforcement community.

Technology will continue to enhance methods that gangs use in their operations. Effective adaptation and utilization of technology will allow gangs to advance their methods of communication, facilitate their engagement in non-traditional crimes, and promote their expansion, collaboration, and recruitment efforts on both national and international levels. Quick and efficient communication through social media, wireless devices, and the Internet ultimately enables gangs to promulgate their illicit activities and expand into new areas, which align with their prime objectives.

Fiscal constraints will negatively impact law enforcement resources available to combat gangs within the United States. As such, gangs that are more violent will likely receive the most attention from law enforcement – as they pose the more immediate and more overt threat – while gangs that are less violent and perhaps more profit oriented – will be better positioned to prosper.

Acknowledgments

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Federal Agencies

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
 Department of Homeland Security, Federal Protective Service Police
 Drug Enforcement Administration
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Federal Bureau of Prisons
 Immigration and Customs Enforcement-Homeland Security Investigations
 US Air Force Office of Special Investigations
 US Army Criminal Investigation Command
 US Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Investigations (Guam)
 US Customs and Border Protection
 US Marshals Service
 US Naval Criminal Investigative Service
 US Probation Office

Alabama

Alabama Department of Corrections
 Birmingham Police Department
 Northport Police Department
 Tuscaloosa County Sheriff's Office
 Washington County Sheriff's Office

Arizona

Apache Junction Police Department
 Arizona Department of Corrections
 Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections
 Arizona Department of Public Safety
 Arizona DPS Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission
 Arizona State Prison Complex - Kingman
 Chandler Police Department
 Cottonwood Police Department
 Florence Correctional Center - Corrections Corporation of America
 Florence Police Department
 Maricopa County Attorney's Office
 Maricopa County Juvenile Probation
 Maricopa County Sheriff's Office

Mesa Police Department
Peoria Police Department
Phoenix Police Department
Salt River Police Department
Superior Court Juvenile Division Maricopa County
Tempe Police Department
Tucson Police Department

Arkansas

Benton County Sheriff's Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Maumelle Police Department
Pine Bluff Police Department
Russellville Police Department
Springdale Police Department

California

Alameda County Sheriff's Office
Bear Valley Police Department
Berkeley Police Department
Burbank Police Department
Butte County Probation Department
Butte County Sheriff's Office
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Camp Pendleton Department of Defense Police
Campbell Police Department
El Cerrito Police Department
El Dorado County Sheriff's Department
Escondido Police Department
Fresno County Sheriff's Office
Valley State Prison Gang Investigations Unit
Garden Grove Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Imperial County Sheriff's Office
Los Angeles Police Department
Lompoc Police Department
Long Beach Police Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Marin County Probation
Merced Police Department
Morgan Hill Police Department
Mountain View Police Department
Oxnard Police Department
Petaluma Police Department

Pittsburg Police Department
Richmond Police Department
Riverside County District Attorney's Office
Riverside County Sheriff - Gang Task Force
Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety
Sacramento Sheriff's Department
Salinas Police Department
San Benito County Probation Department
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
San Diego County District Attorney's Office
San Diego County Probation Department
San Diego Sheriff's Department
San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Gang Task Force
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office
Santa Cruz County Gang Task Force
Santa Rosa Police Department
Shasta County Probation Department
Soledad Police Department
Sonoma County Probation Department
South Lake Tahoe Police Department
Sutter County Sheriff's Office
Tustin Police Department
Visalia Police Department
Watsonville Police Department
West Sacramento Police Department

Colorado

Aurora Police Department
Colorado Department of Corrections
Durango Police Department
Greeley Police Department

Connecticut

Connecticut Department of Corrections
Coventry Police Department
Western Connecticut State University Police Department

Delaware

Delaware Department of Corrections
Delaware State Fire Marshal's Office
Dover Police Department

District of Columbia

United States Attorney's Office

Florida

Alachua County Sheriff's Office
Brevard County Sheriff's Office
Florida Department of Corrections
Fort Walton Beach Police Department
Indian River County Sheriff's Office
Juno Beach Police Department
Manatee County Sheriff's Office
Miami Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation
Miami Police Department
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office
Seminole County Sheriff's Office
Seminole Police Department
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office
Volusia County Sheriff's Office

Georgia

Atlanta Police Department
Douglasville Police Department
Georgia Department of Corrections
Gwinnett County Police Department
Hall County Sheriff's Office
Social Circle Department of Public Safety
Tifton Police Department
Valdosta Police Department

Iowa

Davenport Police Department

Idaho

Boise Police Department

Illinois

Chicago Police Department
Jo Daviess County Sheriff's Office

Indiana

Anderson Police Department
Boone County Sheriff's Office
Indiana Department of Corrections, Branchville Correctional Facility
Cumberland Police Department
Franklin City Police Department
Greenfield Police Department
Indiana Department of Corrections
Indiana State Police
Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department

Lake County High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
Porter County Police Department
Warsaw Police Department

Kansas

Kansas City, Kansas Police Department
Lawrence Police Department
Scranton Police Department

Kentucky

Barren-Edmonson (Counties) Drug Task Force
Christian County Commonwealth's Attorney's Office
Fort Wright Police Department
Henderson County Sheriff's Office
Hopkinsville Police Department
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Kentucky Department of Corrections
Kentucky State Police, Post 1-Mayfield
Kentucky State Police--Post 9
Louisville Metropolitan Department of Corrections
Marshall County Sheriff's Office
Owensboro Police Department
Princeton Police Department
Radcliff Police Department
Somerset Police Department

Louisiana

Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office
Central Louisiana Gang Safe Streets Task Force, Alexandria, LA
Gang Intervention, Natchez County
Mandeville Police Department

Massachusetts

Douglas Police Department
Everett Police Department
Hampden County Sheriff's Department
Lynn Police Department

Maine

Maine Information and Analysis Center

Maryland

Anne Arundel County Detention Center
Baltimore City Police Department
Berlin Police Department
Brunswick Police Department
Cecil County Sheriff's Office
Charles County Sheriff's Office

City of Takoma Park Police Department
Hampstead Police Department
Harford County Sheriff's Office
Montgomery County Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Montgomery County Police Department
New Carrollton Police Department
Prince George's County Department of Corrections
Prince George's County Police Department
Somerset County Sheriff's Office

Michigan

Auburn Hills Police Department
County of Macomb Enforcement Team
Ferndale Police Department
Holland Department of Public Safety
Kentwood Police Department
Leelanau County Sheriff's Office
Marysville Police Department
Michigan Department of Corrections
Michigan Department of State Police
Oakland County Sheriff's Office
Ottawa County Sheriff's Office
Sterling Heights Police Department
Troy Police Department
Unadilla Township Police Department
Washtenaw County Sheriff's Office

Minnesota

Bloomington Police Department
Coon Rapids Police Department
Minnesota Department of Corrections
Minneapolis Police Department
St. Paul Police Department

Mississippi

Canton Police Department
Columbia Police Department
Corinth Police Department
D'Iberville Police Department
Florence Police Department
Forest Police Department
Gulfport Police Department
Guntown Police Department
Hancock County Sheriff's Office
Jones County Sheriff's Department
Lamar County School District Police Department

Louisville Police Department
Madison/Rankin District Attorney's Office
Marion County Sheriff's Office
Mathiston Police Department
McComb Police Department
Monroe County Sheriff's Department
Moss Point Campus Police Department
Mississippi Alcoholic Beverage Control
Ocean Springs Police Department
Oktibbeha County Sheriff's Office
Pascagoula Police Department
Pascagoula School District Police
Pass Christian Police Department
Pearl Police Department
Pike County Sheriff's Department
Rankin County Sheriff's Office
Ridgeland Police Department
Rolling Fork Police Department
Sardis Police Department
Shannon Police Department
Stone County Sheriff's Department
Tunica County Sheriff's Office
Wesson Police Department
West Point Police Department
Woodville Police Department

Missouri

Clay County Sheriff's Office
Columbia Police Department
Missouri Board of Probation and Parole
Missouri Department of Corrections
Monett Police Department
Sedalia Police Department
Springfield Police Department
St Louis Metropolitan Police Department

Montana

Laurel Police Department
Montana State Prison
Montana Department of Corrections

Nebraska

Nebraska Department of Corrections
Omaha Police Department

New Hampshire

Belknap County Sheriff's Department
Nashua Police Department
New Hampshire Department of Corrections
New Hampshire Liquor Commission, Division of Enforcement

New Jersey

Atlantic City Police Department
Avalon Police Department
Borough of Spring Lake Police Department
Carneys Point Police Department
Clinton Township Police Department
Fairview Police Department
Garfield City Police Department
Lake Como Police Department
Lawrence Township Police Department
Long Beach Township Police Department
Millburn Police Department
Millville Police Department
Monmouth County Sheriff's Office - Department of Corrections
Mount Olive Township Police Department
New Jersey Division of Parole
Newark Police Department
North Plainfield Police Department
North Wildwood Police Department
Old Bridge Township Police Department
Passaic County Sheriff's Office
Princeton Police Department
Randolph Township Police Department
Riverside Township Police Department
Rowan University Police Department
Roxbury Township Police Department
Salem City Police Department
South Bound Brook Police Department
Voorhees Township Police Department
Winslow Township Police Department

New Mexico

Albuquerque Police Department
Belen Police Department
Capitan Police Department
Los Lunas Police Department
Luna County Detention Center
New Mexico State Probation and Parole
New Mexico 2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office

New Mexico 12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
New Mexico Corrections Department
Rio Rancho Police Department

Nevada

Carson City Sheriff's Office Tri-County Gang Unit
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Washoe County District Attorney's Office - Investigations

New York

City of Elmira Police Department
Dutchess County Sheriff's Office
Glen Cove Police Department
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
New York State Police
North Greenbush Police Department
New York State Courts
Oneida County Sheriff's Office
Orangetown Police Department
Rockville Centre Police Department
Town of Hamburg Police Department
Town of New Hartford Police Department
West Seneca Police Department
Whitesboro Police Department

North Carolina

Asheville Police Department
Cary Police Department
Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office
Elizabeth City Police Department
Fayetteville Police Department
Greenville Police Department
Havelock Police Department
Henderson Police Department
Hickory Police Department
High Point Police Department
Jacksonville Police Department
Kill Devil Hills Police Department
Kinston Department of Public Safety
Leland Police Department
Liberty Police Department
Lincolnton Police Department
Mebane Police Department
Nags Head Police Department

Nash County Sheriff's Office
North Carolina Central University Police Department
North Carolina State University Police Department
North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction
North Carolina State Highway Patrol
Northampton County Sheriff's Office
Onslow County Sheriff's Office
Pinehurst Police Department
Raleigh Police Department
Randleman Police Department
Shelby Police Department
Smithfield Police Department
Statesville Police Department
Union County Sheriff's Office
Wake Forest Police Department
Wilmington Police Department
Winston-Salem Police Department
Woodfin Police Department

Ohio

Beaver Police Department
Bowling Green Police Division
Canton Police Department
Centerville Police Department
Cheviot Police Department
Cincinnati Police Department
Cleveland Police Department
Hamilton County Park Rangers
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office
Hamilton Police Department
New Lebanon Police Department
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Ottawa County Sheriff's Office
Silver Lake Police Department
Springdale Police Department
Toledo Police
Vandalia Division of Police
Village of Golf Manor Police Department
Wintersville Police Department
Wyandot County Sheriff's Office

Oklahoma

Ardmore Police Department
Bixby Police Department
Catoosa Police Department

North Fork Correctional Facility
Lawton Police Department
Oklahoma City Police Department
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Owasso Police Department
Warr Acres Police Department

Oregon

Clackamas County Sheriff's Office
Corvallis Police Department
Forest Grove Police Department
Grants Pass Department of Public Safety
Gresham Police Department
Oregon Department of Corrections
Oregon Youth Authority
Umatilla Police Department
Umatilla Tribal Police Department
Washington County Sheriff's Office

Pennsylvania

Bern Township Police Department
Coaldale Police Department
Columbia County Juvenile Probation
Ephrata Police Department
Grove City Police Department
Hazleton Police Department
Kennett Square Police Department
Kline Township Police Department
Lackawanna County Prison
Lancaster City Bureau of Police
Lancaster County District Attorney
Lancaster County Prison
Lehigh County District Attorney's Office
Lehigh County Juvenile Probation
Lehigh County Borough Police Department
Lewistown Police Department
Luzerne County Adult Probation and Parole
Luzerne County District Attorney's Office- Detective Unit
Manheim Township Police Department
Mercer County Juvenile Probation
Mount Carmel Borough Police Department
New Hope Borough Police Department
Northampton County Department of Corrections
Palmer Township Police Department
Parkesburg Borough Police Department

Pennsylvania Department of Corrections
Pennsylvania State Police
Philadelphia-Camden High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
Plains Township Police Department
Quakertown Borough Police Department
Schuylkill County Juvenile Justice
Sharon Hill Police Department
Shenandoah Police Department
Southern Regional Police Department
Southwest Mercer County Regional Police Department
Upper Dublin Township Police Department
Weatherly Police Department
West Hempfield Township Police Department

South Carolina

Aiken Department of Public Safety
Charleston County Sheriff's Office
City of Columbia Police Department
Conway Police Department
Darlington Police Department
Florence County Sheriff's Office
Greenville County Sheriff's Office
Greer Police Department
Horry County Sheriff's Office
North Myrtle Beach Department of Public Safety
Rock Hill Police Department
Santee Police Department
South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
South Carolina Department of Corrections
Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office
University of South Carolina Department of Law Enforcement & Safety

South Dakota

South Dakota Department of Corrections
Tripp County Sheriff's Office

Tennessee

Bristol Police Department
Chattanooga Police Department
Coffee County Sheriff's Department
Cookeville Police Department
Gallatin Police Department
Hardeman County Correctional Facility, Tennessee Department of Corrections
Hawkins County Sheriff's Office
Knoxville Police Department
Murfreesboro Police Department

Sevier County Sheriff's Office
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Tennessee Department of Corrections

Texas

Arlington Police Department
Austin Police Department
Carrollton Police Department
Corpus Christi Police Department
Duncanville Police Department
Fort Worth Police Department
Garland Police Department
Guadalupe County Sheriff's Office
Haltom City Police Department
Harlingen Police Department
Hood County Sheriff's Office
Houston Police Department
Irving Police Department
Lancaster Police Department
Laredo Joint Operations Intelligence Center
Little Elm Police Department
Longview Police Department
Mansfield Police Department
Nacogdoches Police Department
New Caney Independent School District Police Department
North East Independent School District Police Department
Office of the Inspector General - Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Rockwall Police Department
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
Texas Department of Public Safety

Utah

Cache County Sheriff's Office
Ogden City Police Department
Utah County Sheriff's Office

Vermont

Vermont Department of Corrections

Virginia

Abingdon Police Department
Amherst County Sheriff's Office
Bedford County Sheriff's Office
Chesterfield County Police Department
Danville Police Department
District 17 Probation and Parole
Fairfax County Police Department

Fauquier County Sheriff's Office
Gordonsville Police Department
Grayson County Sheriff's Office
Hampton Police Division
Harrisonburg Police Department
Henrico Police Division
J Sargent Reynolds Community College Police Department
James City County Police Department
Loudoun County Sheriff's Office
Newport News Police Department
Portsmouth Police Department
Prince William County Police Department
Richmond Police Department
South Boston Police Department
Town of Herndon Police Department
Virginia Beach Police Department
Virginia Beach Sheriff's Office
Virginia Commonwealth University Police Department
Virginia Department of Corrections
Virginia State Police

Virgin Islands

US Attorney's Office, Virgin Islands Anti-Gang Committee

Washington

Burlington Police Department
Everett Police Department
Federal Way Police Department
Hoquiam Police Department
Kennewick Police Department
King County Jail
King County Sheriff's Office
Moses Lake Police Department
Puyallup Tribal Police Department
Quincy Police Department
Ridgefield Police Department
Seattle Police Department
Spokane County Sheriff's Office
Spokane Municipal Probation
Spokane Police Department
Tacoma Police Department
Walla Walla Police Department
West Richland Police Department
Yakima County Sheriff's Office

West Virginia

Philippi Police Department
Summersville Police Department

Wisconsin

Oak Creek Police Department

Wyoming

Johnson County Sheriff's Office
Natrona County Sheriff's Office
Wyoming Department of Corrections
Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation
Wyoming Highway Patrol

Appendices

Appendix A - Safe Street Task Forces

Appendix B - Major Gangs by Safe Street Gang Task Force Regions

Appendix C - Survey Responses of Moderate and Severe Threat Posed by Prison Gangs

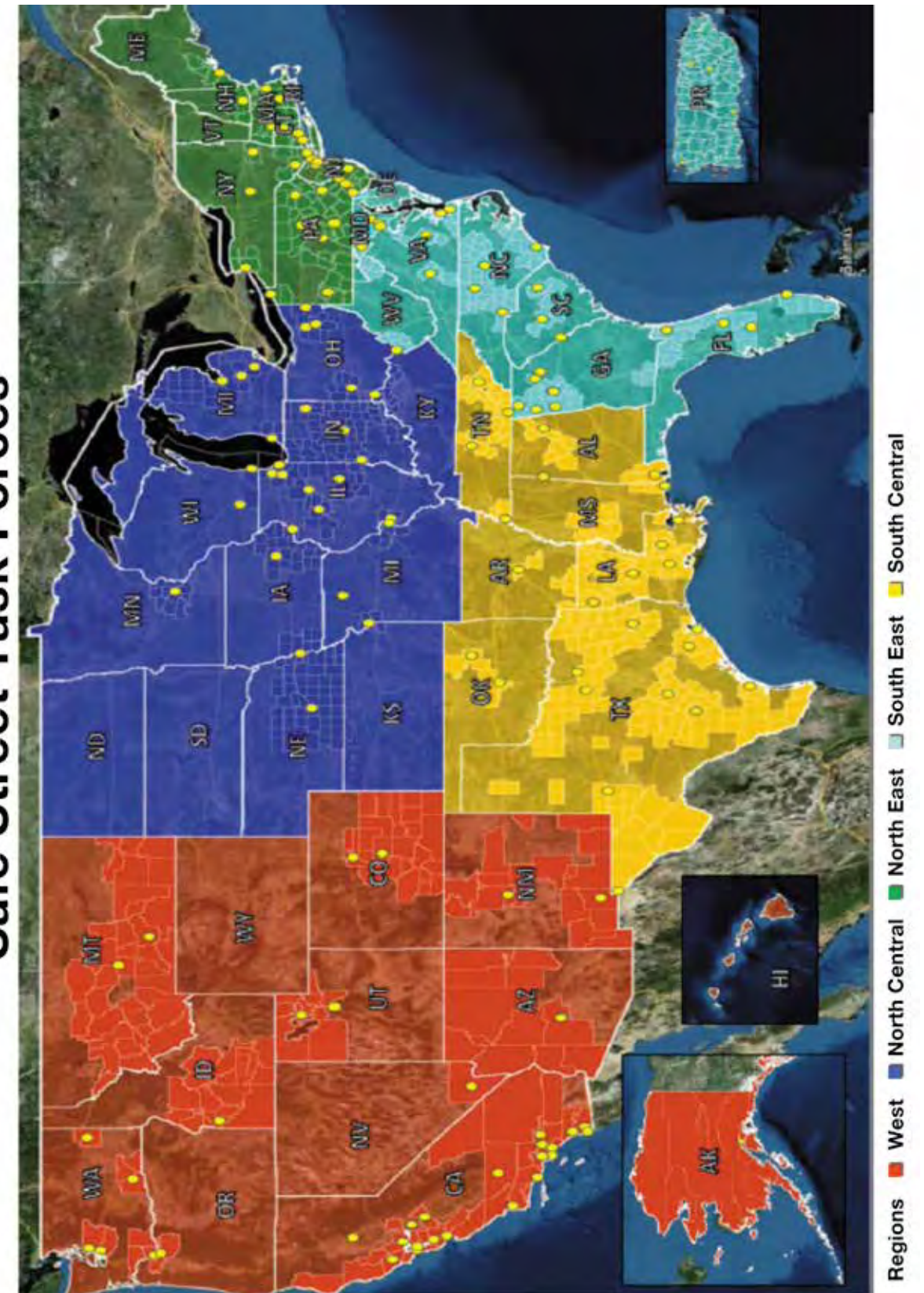
Appendix D - Known Presence of the Bloods Gang by City

Appendix E - Known Presence of the Crips Gang by City

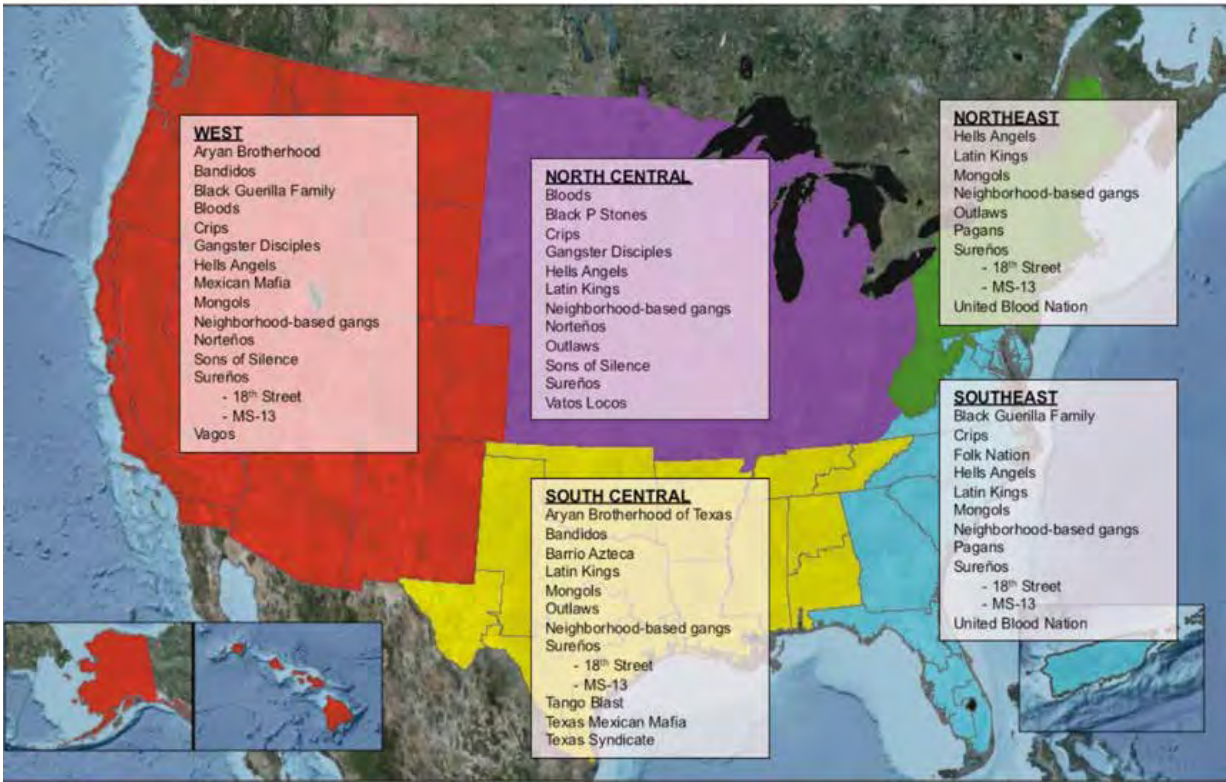
Appendix F - Known Presence of the Sureños Gang by City

Appendix A

Safe Street Task Forces



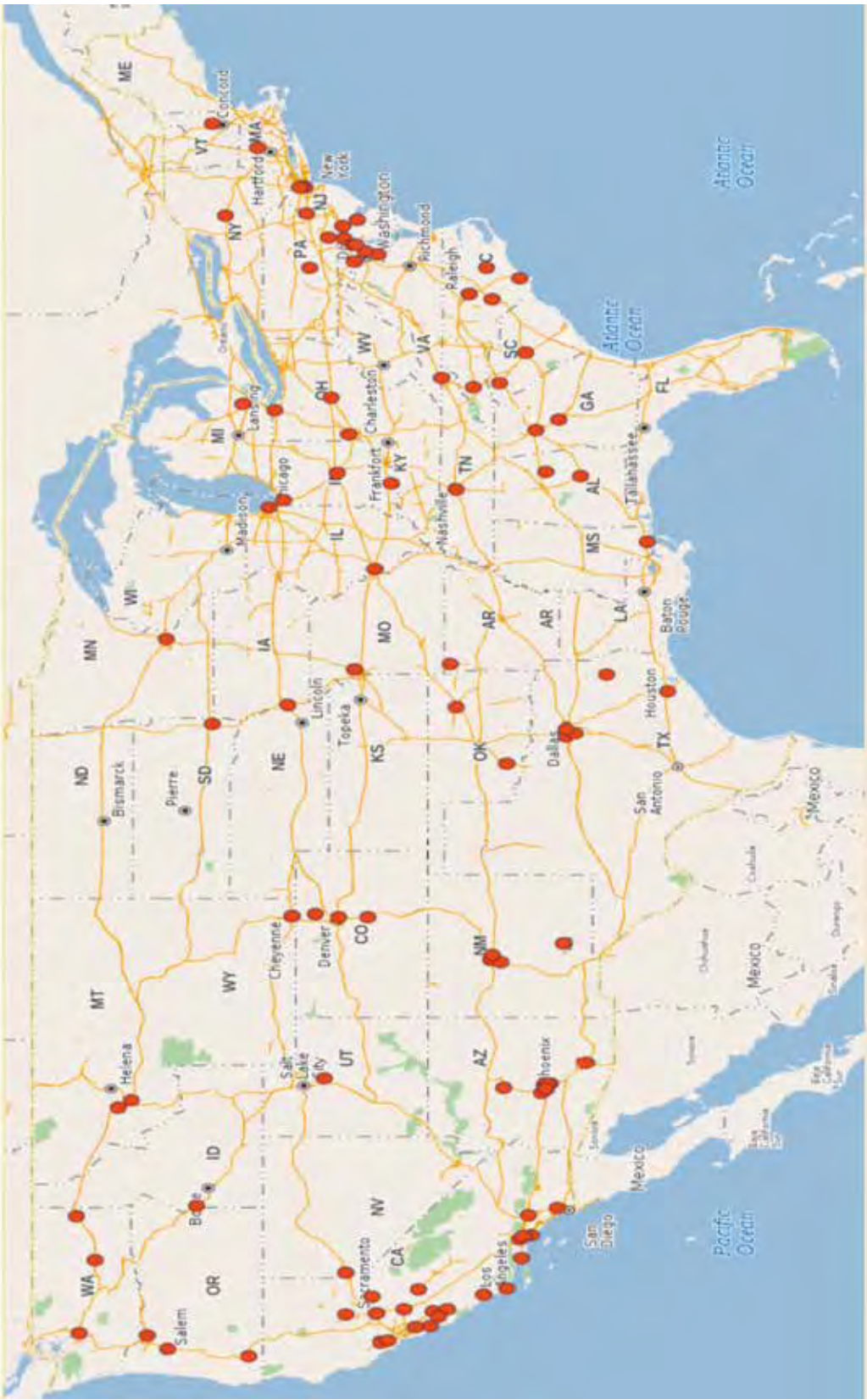
Major Gangs by Safe Street Gang Task Force Regions



West Aryan Brotherhood Bandidos Black Guerilla Family Bloods Crips Gangster Disciples Hells Angels Mexican Mafia Mongols <i>Neighborhood-based gangs</i> Norteños Sons of Silence Sureños 18th Street MS-13 Vagos	North Central Bloods Black P Stones Crips Gangster Disciples Hells Angels Latin Kings <i>Neighborhood-based gangs</i> Norteños Outlaws Sons of Silence Sureños Vatos Locos	Northeast Hells Angels Latin Kings Mongols <i>Neighborhood-based gangs</i> Outlaws Pagans Sureños 18th Street MS-13 United Blood Nation	South Central Aryan Brotherhood of Texas Bandidos Barrio Azteca Latin Kings Mongols Outlaws <i>Neighborhood-based gangs</i> Pagans Sureños 18th Street MS-13 Tango Blast Texas Mexican Mafia Texas Syndicate	Southeast Black Guerilla Family Crips Folk Nation Hells Angels Latin Kings Mongols <i>Neighborhood-based gangs</i> Pagans Sureños 18th Street MS-13 United Blood Nation
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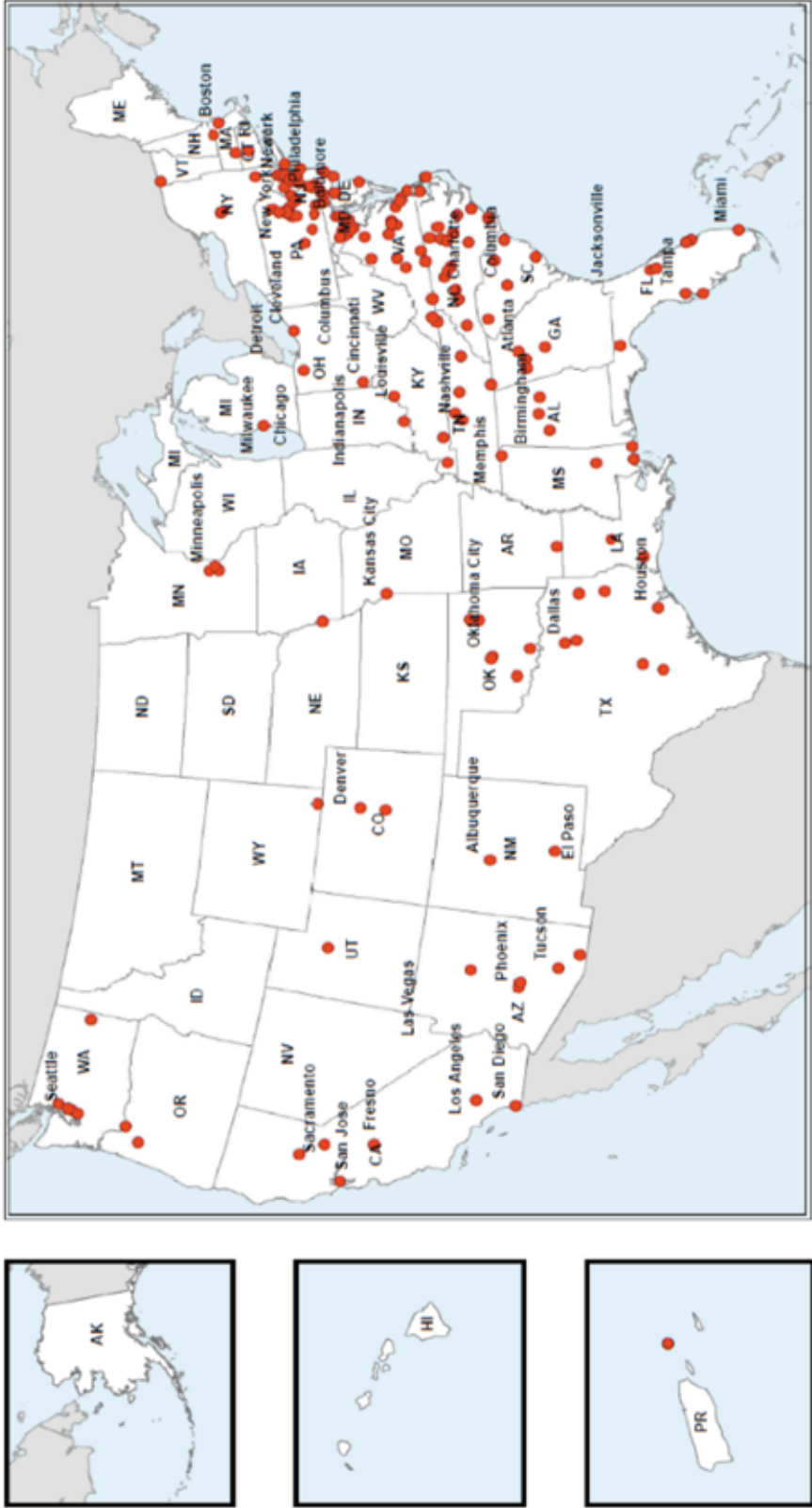
Appendix C

Survey Responses of Moderate and Severe Threat Posed by Prison Gangs



Appendix B

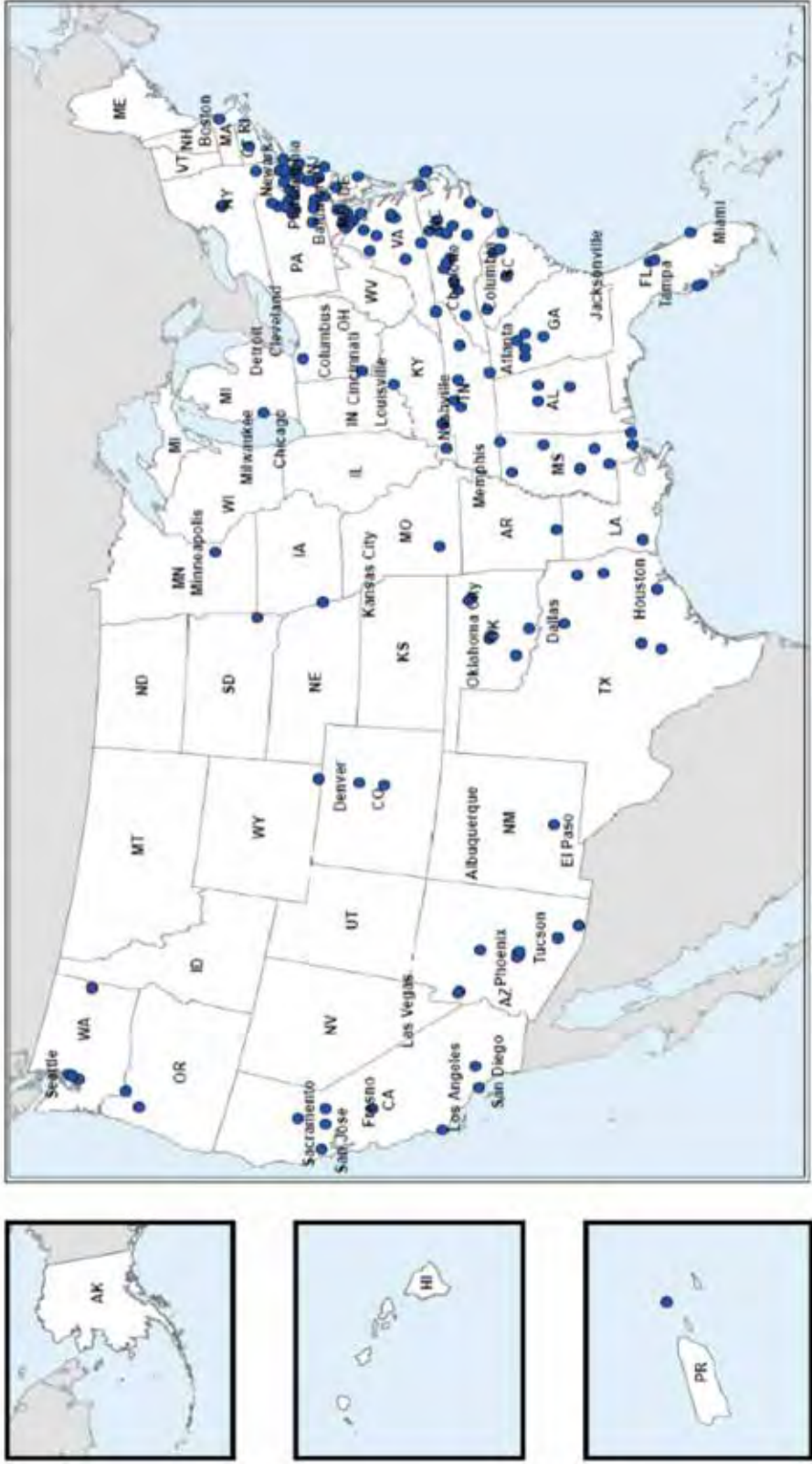
Known Presence of the Bloods Gang by City



Data is representative of information provided by survey respondents to the NAGIA's 2013 NGS

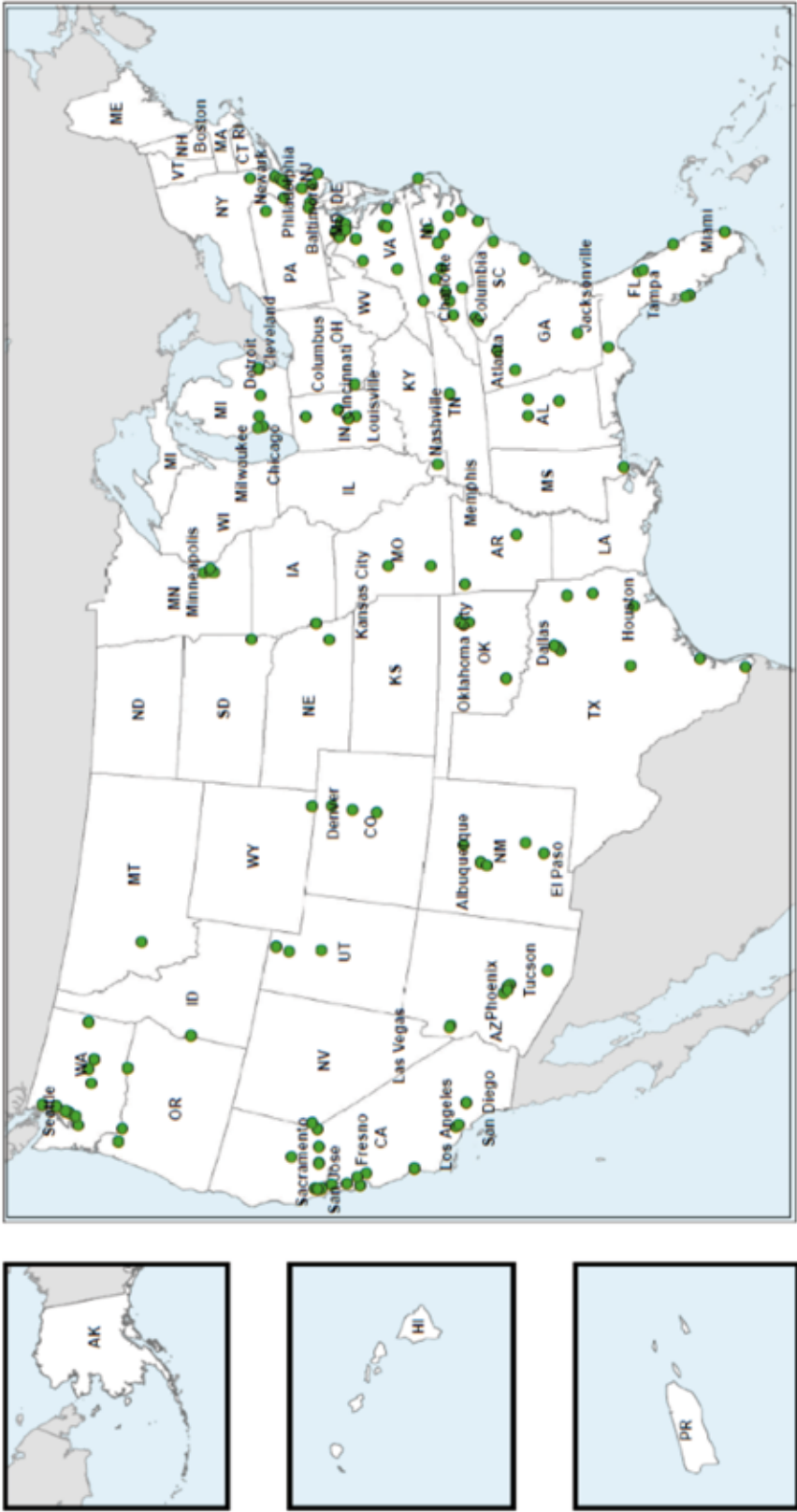
(U) Note: Bloods in this map represents Bloods and UBN street gangs and their various sets

Known Presence of the Crips Gang by City



Data is representative of information provided by survey respondents to the NAGIA's 2013 NGS

Known Presence of the Sureños Gang by City



(U) Note: Sureños gangs in this map also encompass MS-13, 18th Street, and other Sureño gangs as identified by survey respondents.

Data is representative of information provided by survey respondents to the NAGIA's 2013 NGS

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Addendum: Data from bar chart, page 12.

Note: numbers are approximate.

Alien Smuggling

none	18
low	20
moderate	12
severe	4
unknown	46

Assault

none	0
low	7
moderate	46
severe	44
unknown	3

Burglary

none	5
low	21
moderate	40
severe	29
unknown	5

Child Prostitution

none	28
low	16
moderate	8
severe	2
unknown	46

Counterfeiting

none	10
low	42
moderate	14
severe	2
unknown	32

Credit Card Fraud

none	9
low	24
moderate	32
severe	9
unknown	26

Drug Trafficking

none	0
low	2
moderate	32
severe	64
unknown	2

Extortion

none	6
low	19
moderate	38
severe	14
unknown	23

Fencing Stolen Goods

none	7
low	19
moderate	33
severe	20
unknown	21

Hate Crimes

none	14
low	37
moderate	21
severe	3
unknown	25

Homicide

none	9
low	22
moderate	38
severe	22
unknown	9

Human Trafficking

none	21
low	23
moderate	13
severe	5
unknown	38

Identity Theft

none	8
low	27
moderate	28
severe	8
unknown	29

Larceny/Theft

none	2
low	18
moderate	44
severe	25
unknown	11

Money Laundering

none	11
low	30
moderate	20
severe	5
unknown	34

Mortgage Fraud

none	35
low	16
moderate	5
severe	0
unknown	44

Motor Vehicle Theft

none	11
low	23
moderate	32
severe	23
unknown	11

Prostitution

none	17
low	30
moderate	21
severe	9
unknown	23

Robbery

none	6
low	13
moderate	37
severe	37
unknown	7

Threats/Intimidation

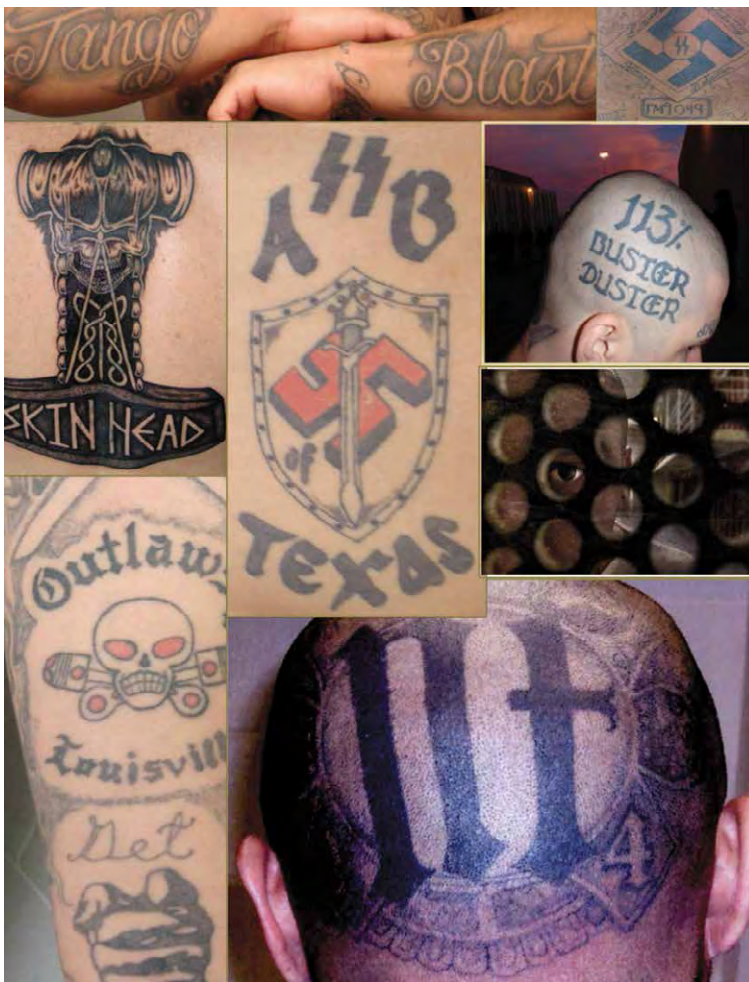
none	0
low	8
moderate	46
severe	42
unknown	4

Vandalism

none	3
low	26
moderate	32
severe	33
unknown	6

Weapons Trafficking

none	5
low	13
moderate	39
severe	28
unknown	15





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